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THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

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AGENTS.

KENTUCKY.

Chas. Reed, Lexington.
M. L. Gordon, Owensboro.
Thomas Bowling, Burkesville.
G. L. Kerr, Olivet.
W. C. Shirk, Carrollton.
J. L. Street, Cadiz.
H. H. Stevenson, Danville.
W. C. Hall, Richmond.
R. M. Hardesty, Smithland.
Hardesty, Madrville.
Nesbitt, Paris.
J. C. Call, Mt. Sterling.
S. Sammond, Shepherdsville.
Wirtz, Glasgow.
J. J. Harrick, Glasgow.
W. A. Jones, Jamestown.
W. Pruett, Frankfort.
W. L. Brown, Pembroke.
J. H. Walker, Shelbyville.
J. H. Grosclose, Greensburg.
J. D. Mann, Versailles.
J. D. Holloway, Stamy's G'd.
Gregg & Bro., Shelbyville.
J. A. Curry, Harrodsburg.
Hancock, Greenville.
J. Harris, Columbia.
Jas. Hall, Somerset.
J. A. Anderson, Lancaster.
J. M. Herndon, Manchester.
A. M. Hancock, Tarlorsville.
J. M. Crawford, Barbourville.
R. T. Glass, Henderson.

Dr. G. Stovall, Lovelaceville.
J. B. Knott, Lebanon.
Dr. G. W. Noel, Madisonvil.
J. H. Colliers, Scottsville.
J. M. Porry, Russellville.
A. H. Dillo, Is theleton.
H. Bradley, Bucktown, Ohio county.
T. H. B. Wynn, Glasgow.
R. D. Geoghegan, Elizabeth-town.
T. Lambdin, Hopkinsville.

TENNESSEE.

C. F. Smith, Nashville.
Dyer, Shaw, & Co., Memphis
J. W. Carter, Gallatin.
Q. C. Atchison, Memphis.

ALABAMA.

J. M. Peyton, Florence.
J. D. Wilson, Huntsville.

LOUISIANA.

Kunnel, Dit, & Co., No. 70 Tchoupitoulas st., N. O.

TEXAS.

J. B. Root, Galveston.

MISSOURI.

R. T. Baker, Trenton.
Jno Quesenberry, Richmond.

VIRGINIA.

Moore, Covington, Evansvl.
J. Barton, Madison.

ARKANSAS.

A. McGee, Russellville, Ark.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN THE INDIANA STATE PRISON.—The celebration of Independence day by convicts in a penitentiary may be considered as wonderful anomaly, but not at all inconsistent with the ideas of progress prevalent in this age. Such an event actually occurred in the State prison of Indiana at Jeffersonville, opposite this city, last Saturday. The prisoners were granted holiday, and in the morning an address was delivered by Dr. Meuse, of Green county, convicted for life, having committed murder. His speech is said to have been an exceedingly creditable production, abounding in good advice to his fellow convicts.

A sumptuous dinner was served up under the supervision of Mrs. Miller, the lady of the Warden. To men accustomed to no other bill of fare than bread and meat this was of course a great feast.

After dinner a dance came off in one of the large halls, and foot races were run in the yard. The celebration was closed by an oration by I. T. Crawford, of Tippecanoe county. It was of the regular Fourth of July style, and radiant with star-spangled banner notions, and flights of rhetoric about the land of the free. A choir of prisoners sung "My own, my native land," and the religious services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Runcie, the Moral Instructor.

This is an exceedingly praiseworthy affair, and honorable to those who thus even temporarily relieved the tedium and wretchedness of prison life.

☞ The fact that a young man, a student of the Theological Seminary in Fairfax, Va., shot and killed with a revolver another young man on Sunday in a fracas at a Sunday School, is a sad commentary upon the morals of the young men of Virginia, if not of the rising generation in our country generally. When young men studying to prepare themselves for the Christian ministry in Theological Seminaries carry pistols and shoot people on Sunday at Sunday Schools, it is difficult to say what we may not look for next.

Perhaps we ought to admit, for the credit of the prevailing morals, that we have by us yet seen no account of much ministers pistoling each other at the communion table.

☞ Among the patents granted last week were the following: J. A. Moore and A. H. Patch, of this city, for improved frame for combined mowers and reapers. John Walton, of this city, for improvement for condensing liquids in gas main pipes. Salem T. Lamb, of New Washington, Ind., for improvement in self-acting rakes for harvesters. Jas. Oliver and Harvy Little, of South Bend, Ind., for improvement in chilling plowshares.

☞ During a storm at Maysville, Ky., on Thursday evening, an interesting little daughter of Judge Phister was struck by lightning and killed.

DEATH OF WILD CAT.—The famous Seminole chief Wild Cat is dead. He and forty of his tribe died of small-pox.

THE PRETENDED SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—The Boston Courier prints the following award of the committee who were appointed to investigate the controversy between that journal and Dr. H. F. Gardner, respecting the genuineness of certain phenomena for which a spiritual origin is claimed by some misguided persons. The committee find, of course, that there is no just ground for this belief:

The committee award that Dr. Gardner, having failed to produce before them an agent or medium who "communicated a word that was not spelled right in an adjoining room," "who read a word in English written inside a book, or folded sheet of paper," "who answered any question "which the superior intelligence could not answer," "who lifted a piano without touching it, or caused a chair to move a foot;" and having failed to exhibit to the committee any phenomenon which under the widest latitude of interpretation could be regarded as equivalent to either of these proposed tests, or any phenomenon which required for its production or in any manner indicated a force which could technically be denominated Spiritual, or which is hitherto unknown to science, or a phenomenon of which the cause was not palpable to the committee, is, therefore, not entitled to claim from the Boston Courier the proposed premium of five hundred dollars.

It is the opinion of the committee, derived from observation, that any connection with Spiritualistic circles, so called, corrupts the morals and degrades the intellect. They, therefore, deem it their solemn duty to warn the community against this contaminating influence, which surely tends to lessen the truth of manhood and the purity of woman.

The committee will publish a report of their proceedings, together with the results of additional investigations and other evidence independent of the special case submitted to them, but bearing upon the subject of this stupendous delusion.

BENJ. PEIRCE, Chairman,
L.S. AGASSIZ,
B.A. GOULD, Jr.,
E. N. HORSFORD.

Cambridge, June 29, 1857.

The gentlemen composing this committee are fully entitled to the confidence of the community.

COL. THOS. L. JONES'S APPOINTMENTS.—*Change of Time.*—Col. Thos. L. Jones, the American candidate for State Treasurer, finding it impossible to meet all the appointments published in the former list, has made the following changes in them. We ask the attention of all our friends to these changes, and hope they will prepare everywhere to give our gallant champion a hearty greeting:

London, Laurel co	" 15
Manchester, Clay co	" 16
Hazard, Perry co	" 17
Jackson, Breathitt co	" 18
West Liberty, Morgan co	" 20
Louisa, Lawrence co	" 21
Catlettsburg	" 22
Ashland	at night
Greenupsburg, Greenup co	July 23
Clarksburg, Lewis co	" 24
Maysville, Mason co	at night
Flemingsburg, Fleming co	July 27
Owingsville, Bath co	" 28
Mt. Sterling	at night
Winchester, Clark co	July 29
Richmond, Madison co	" 30
Lexington	July 31, at night
Cynthiana	Aug. 1
Newport	Aug. 1, at night

Time of speaking, 1 o'clock P. M. in the day time and 7½ P. M. at night.

☞ The New York Independent, of last week publishes the following among its list of failures and suspensions:

W. C. Amon & Co., New York, suspended; M.A. Perkins, New York, failed; Morrigan & Whitehead, Buffalo, failed; Potter, Conrad & Co., Philadelphia, suspended—liabilities about $450,000; D. J. Latham Houston, Texas, suspended; Dixon & Graham, Frankfort, Ky., failed and assigned; G. P. Theobald & Co., St. Louis, assigned; M. Brown, Cincinnati, suspended; L. H. Marvin, Toledo, assigned; W. J. Massey, Noblesville, Ind., assigned; R. P. Burlingame, Chicago, suspended.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1857.

A few consular appointments, I understand, will be made this week. The reason why they have not been made before was owing to the absence of Gen. Cass. The latter, while at home, found that the office was seventy applicants from the State of New York.

Notwithstanding Colonel Pickens has declined the Russian mission, the President has sent for him to come to Washington, and will strongly urge him to accept.

Our government is anxiously looking for something definite from Mr. Dodge relative to the *imbroglio* between Spain and Mexico. Nothing has been received from him of any kind for upward of four months.

Since the repudiation of Captain Davis' instructions by the Department, the public has become curious to know what was contained in the letter from Commodore Mervine and quoted by Captain Davis in his official dispatch. The following is all of that letter which refers to Walker or Nicaragua:

U. S. FLAG SHIP INDEPENDENCE,
BAY OF PANAMA, Jan. 19, 1857.

Sir: You will prepare the United State ship St. Mary's, under your command, for sea with all practicable dispatch, and when ready proceed to San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, where the presence of a man-of-war is necessary in consequence of the unsettled state of public affairs.

The precarious and straitened condition of the forces of Gen. Walker, may induce him to attempt depredations upon American citizens in that State, which you will prevent and restrain.

In the event of the expulsion of Walker and his followers from Nicaragua, by the allied armies, and his departure to adjacent territory in Central America, for the purpose of hostile and aggressive operations, you will take such further measures, with the forces under your command, as circumstances may require for the adequate protection of American citizens.

Secretary Toucey has now under consideration the expediency of establishing a navy yard at Baltimore. The Patapsco Company offer an eligible site, with 25 feet water.

There is a great scarcity of engineers in the navy. The Department will recal all now on detailed duty, including those in the coast survey, and still be wanting for steamers to be fitted out for sea five engineers, six assistant engineers, eight second assistants, and ten third assistants.

MORE OF LYNCH LAW IN IOWA.—*The Excitement Increases—Death of Alonzo Page—Peter Conklin in Custody.*—The excitement in the settlements of the people of Cedar, caused by the nest of horse thieves in this county, is now beyond all bounds; five hundred men can be called together in two hours' notice.

On Sunday night last a company of thirty to forty got on the track of Alonzo Gleason, and pursued him in the direction of Tipton. The posse were eight in number in search of him, through the bushes three miles south of Tipton, but did not capture him.

On Saturday last, 27th, the posse fell in with Peter Conklin, near Yankee Run. He was on horseback, and endeavored to escape by flight, but was shot down and instantly killed. There was a reward offered for him in Iowa City of $200, dead or alive. We learn that his body was taken to Iowa City to claim the reward.

Since last week Alonzo Pope has died of the wounds received at the first assault upon his house.

A large posse started on Sunday for C. W. Clute, who, it was ascertained, was secreted eight miles this side of Davenport. Clute was once in the power of the posse, but was discharged for want of evidence against him.

Since then the posse have obtained abundance of proof of his deep guilt in the business, and are now after him with a fixed determination of "planting" or "suspending" him. In all probability they will capture him and put their intentions into practice.

Three men have now been executed by the posse; and if Clute is taken he will make the fourth.

The posse have now rid the country of the whole gang. Johnson, Warner, and Sergeant fled on the first outbreak of popular indignation; Denny soon followed after his escape; and Alonzo Gleason is now on his way to parts unknown; Page, Warren, and Peter Conklin are dead, and C. W. Clute is closely pursued.—*Tipton Ade., Extra, June 29.*

Another Episode in the Dalton Divorce Case.—Last evening, as B. F. Dalton was passing up Washington street, accompanied by a friend, he was met at the corner of Decatur street by Mr. John Gove, father of Mrs. Dalton. Some words were exchanged between them, and Mr. Gove proceeded to administer to Mr. Dalton a caning. Dalton did not attempt to defend himself, and only retaliated by using some opprobrious language. Mr. Gove was seized by a friend who was with him at the time, and prevented from inflicting severe punishment upon his son-in-law.—*Boston Herald, June 30.*

GOV. WALKER IN THE SOUTH.—The Administration must be not a little astonished at what the Democratic papers of the South say of Gov. Walker and his Kansas policy. The following is from the Charleston Evening News:

The Southern papers are nearly, if not quite, unanimous in condemnation of Governor Walker, since his advent in Kansas. If the Administration does not repudiate him, it will itself, from all appearances, meet with Southern repudiation.

The Richmond South, a Democratic paper of great ability and powerful Southern influence, makes the following statement as to the ground taken by Southern newspapers and Southern people relative to Walker and Kansas:

The Voice of the People.—With as large an exchange from the slave-holding States as any other paper in the State we have yet to see the first attempt at a justification of Robert J. Walker's policy in any journal south of Virginia. On the contrary, the organs of every party are unanimous in the conviction of his treachery, and vehement in denunciation of his intrigues with the Abolitionists. But that is not all. The Democratic masses are beginning to move in the matter. An Extra Constitutional Convention in Georgia a series of resolutions condemnatory of Walker were adopted by the Democracy. They speak the sentiment of the people of that State, of whom not one man in five hundred will venture to apologize even for Walker's base betrayal of the rights of the South.

We may be looking out now for stirring times in the Democratic party. The Democratic papers and people that have denounced Gov. Walker thus furiously for his Kansas policy must of course cherish at heart a fierce resentment against the Administration, a resentment that is raging to find utterance, for they know that Walker went to Kansas with full instructions from the Administration, and that the Administration gives no sign either of dismissing him from office or of repudiating his policy. Walker will unquestionably be continued Governor of Kansas in spite of what the Richmond organ calls "the unanimous conviction of his treachery," his "intrigues with the Abolitionists," and his "base betrayal of the rights of the South." And of course the Southern Democracy will have to wage a relentless warfare against the Administration, or else, by desperate efforts, swallow their bile as fast as it rises in their throats. We shall watch them as curious spectators.

TALBOT'S REMOVAL TO MISSOURI.—The little Sag-Nicht organ at Somerset is sorely troubled about the expositions that we have made in regard to its old line Whig, renegade Know Nothing, dyed in the wool Democratic candidate for Congress, Hon. A. G. Talbot. It denies most vehemently that Hon. A. *Giddings* Talbot is a *resident of Missouri* and says: "This vile charge needs no other answer, than that Col. Talbot says 'the author of it is an infamous liar and a scoundrel.'" The little Somerset organ must certainly do injustice to Col. Talbot; undoubtedly he has more common sense than to suppose that any one can charge him with being a *resident* of Missouri while he is personally present in Kentucky, or he doesn't know the meaning of the term "resident."

But that Col. Talbot intends "very soon" to become a permanent *citizen of Missouri* has been frequently stated, and he is himself in all probability the author of the charge. The Columbia, Missouri, Statesman, published in Boone county, which adjoins Pettis county, in an article upon the immigration to that State, said, a few days ago:

Several heavy purchases of land have been made by Kentuckians in Pettis county, among them two thousand six hundred acres by W. A. Duke, Esq., of Boyle county. Also, we learned in St. Louis recently, from Hon. James Monahen, of Virginia, newly appointed Governor of Washington Territory, that he had sold a farm of near five thousand acres on Heath's creek, in Pettis county, to Hon. A. G. Talbot, *formerly* of Kentucky, *but for several years has been a member of Congress from one of the districts in Kentucky.* Mr. Talbot, *we learn, has already sent a number of negroes to his farm in Pettis*, and is now VERY SOON MOVING OUT HIMSELF WITH THE REMAINDER, SECURING HIS FORMER HOME THERE.

This information without doubt emanated from Col. Talbot himself, and if his epithets of "liar and scoundrel" are intended to apply to the *author* of the charge that he intends "very soon to become a citizen of Missouri," like Dogberry when he wrote himself down an ass, he brands the epithets upon his own front.

☞ Capt. Rynders, Mr. Buchanan's U. S. Marshal, is said to be in feeble health. The fact, we perceive, is generally understood to be the result of the necessity he is under, as a U. S. officer, not to get into low and disgraceful fights. The impression prevails that either he must get a dispensation from Mr. Buchanan to indulge in the luxury or rather the necessary of a fight at least once a week or else resign his office, and so be at liberty to fight himself back into vigorous health as soon as he pleases. He would have to be a little careful, however, at first in his selection of opponents, for, in his present condition of dilapidation, a fight with anything larger than a small boy might not promote his health at all.

It would be very curious if the redoubtable Captain, after such a career as he has run in life, were to die the death of decency. Such martyrdom must not be thought of by him or his friends. A Boston paper, noticing the bad way he is in, says that he is like the sea-gladiator, who retired from business and fell into a decline, from the effects of which he was saved by a timely restoration to his native nastiness.

☞ One of the lesser lights of Sag Nichtism in the Fourth Congressional District asks:

How do the true Southern men of this district like the idea of being represented in Congress by a man who will be indebted to the emancipationists for his election? W. C. Anderson is elected it will be by means of the exer tion of the Abolitionists of Boyle, Ky.

It would be far better for the true Southern men of that district to be represented in Congress by a true Southern man like W. C. Anderson, a man born and reared and intending to live among the mountains of Kentucky, although every emancipationist in the district should vote for him, than to be represented by a man who holds such ultra abolition opinions as those enunciated by Hon. A. G. Talbot, in his speech in the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1850, and which he said in his speech at Burksville a few days ago he still entertains and approves.

The people of Kentucky have not forgotten that during the pendency of the gubernatorial canvass in 1851 Col. Talbot appealed to the Democracy of Kentucky, and friends in that State to support Morton, the Black Republican candidate, against Willard, the fearless defender of Southern rights.—*Bardstown Gazette.*

"The fearless defender of Southern rights!" Has Mr. Willard denied, or can any of his friends deny, that in Kentucky, during the late Presidential canvass, he advised the Germans and Irish, in public speeches upon Kentucky soil, to encourage and aid the escape of the slaves of every slaveholder of the American party? And are there not hundreds who remember that he was charged a few years ago by one of the present Democratic organs of Kentucky with having participated in the actual stealing of a slave?

"The fearless defender of Southern rights!"

DEATH OF A GIANT.—The West Tennessee Whig records the death, at his residence in Henderson county, one day last week, of Mr. Miles Darden, and his interment with Masonic honors. The deceased, say the Whig, was beyond all question the largest man in the world. His height was *seven feet six inches*—3 inches higher than Porter, the celebrated Scotch Kentucky giant. His weight was a fraction *over one thousand pounds!* It required seventeen men to put him in his coffin. Over eight feet of plank to make the coffin. He measured around the waist six feet and four inches.

We find the preceding in an exchange paper. If Jim Porter is only seven feet four inches high, he has subsided five inches since he turned Democrat.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—John Hunter, collector of the customs, Natchez, Mississippi vice James W. McDonald, removed.

Andrew J. Decatur, surveyor of the customs, Bayport, Florida, vice John E. Johnson, resigned.

Thos. W. Sutherland, collector of the customs, Sacramento, California, vice Charles C. Sackett, resigned.

☞ Dr. A. M. Jones, who represented Green county in the Legislature of 1851-'52, is announced as the American candidate for the lower house in that county. The Doctor is a gallant standard bearer, and will make his opponent very *White* with fear of defeat under his lucid exposition of Sag-Nichtism and its monstrosities.

☞ One of the Sag-Nicht candidates for the Legislature in Jefferson county is Scarce, and we presume that the votes for him will be scarcer.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The State's Attorney yesterday morning announced himself ready for trial in the case of the State vs. John Abel, and, it being understood that the defendant was also ready, the Sheriff was ordered to bring him into the court. In anticipation of the case being taken up, a large crowd of citizens had collected in the court-room, who comported themselves, though manifestly much interested in the proceedings, with good order and propriety. The prisoner was brought into court, took a seat behind the bar, appearing very calm, somewhat indifferent and self-possessed. The court asked him if he had counsel to defend him. His answer was "no."

He then asked if he was able to employ any. He replied that he was not. The court would like, with the court's permission, to defend himself; and he proceeded to make a short statement—and, giving the court to understand it was nothing in regard to the case, he was told to proceed. His remarks, as well as we can remember, were as follows:

"I had the misfortune last Wednesday to kill Mr. John Everson, a citizen of this place. On Friday night I was taken out of the jail and carried, as I supposed, to be hung, to the lower end of the rope-walk in the Navy Yard. On the way I met my mother—I expected to be executed. A gentleman there asked if I would, if carried back, select a jury out of an hundred men, and have my trial next week—which is this week—I replied that I would; and I am here this morning to fulfill the agreement. I feel myself to be a doomed man—I am ready for trial, and shall abide the justice which this hall of justice shall give me."

He was told by the court that he could have or employ counsel to advise with him, if desired.

He replied, "I do not wish any counsel. I prefer to conduct the case myself. I do not wish to have any lawyer to injure his reputation in defending me, or to have the shame or judgment of the court upon him. I wish to share all the shame and censure myself."

The Attorney General, Mr. Sale, remarked to the court that he preferred to have the defendant employ or select counsel, as he had never prosecuted a man without; and the prisoner being told by the court the duty of a lawyer, &c., Mr. Abel selected Col. W. M. King, W. A. Graham, and C. B. Parsons, Esqs., who retired for a few moments with him, and when they returned Mr. Abel announced that he had consulted his lawyers and had learned from them that an important witness in the case had gone to the country; that he had no knowledge of it till now, and had determined to give himself up for trial, but that now he should give everything over to his lawyers and do as they advised; that he would only ask a delay until morning, and that he would be ready for trial, and, turning to the audience, he further remarked that he thought this was but fair, and he hoped this would satisfy all.

The cause was continued as desired, and the prisoner remanded to jail. The empaneling of the jury will commence this morning.

Memphis Appeal, July 2nd.

The case of Able, alluded to above, has been continued until the next term of the criminal court. There was no further excitement.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC INCENDIARISM.—The organ of the Democratic party in this city has openly applauded and approved the violent and outrageous conduct of the Democratic bullies at the First Ward polls in this city on the day of the judicial election. It has also declared that the whole Democratic party applaud and approve this Democratic violence at the polls, and that they intend to follow the example set by Col. Preston and Mr. Bullitt and their coadjutors. The conduct of these leaders of the Democracy was lawless, riotous, and extremely outrageous. It was calculated, more than anything else that has occurred since the disturbances of "Bloody Monday" in 1855, to produce a bloody and murderous riot. It was unprovoked and unjustifiable and inexcusable, but it was perpetrated by men who are acknowledged to be the leaders of the Democratic party in this city, and, however criminal the conduct of these leaders may be, the Democratic organs and Democratic party promptly sustain them and applaud and approve their outrages against the laws and the public peace.

Not only the organs of the Democratic party in this city, but the whole Democratic party, we are told, approve this violent conduct, which is infinitely more outrageous, more unprovoked, and more inexcusable than any act ever perpetrated by members of the American party in this city. The conduct of these Democratic leaders is applauded and held up as a good example to the whole Democratic party by the very men who have poured out unmeasured abuse upon the American party for acts far less mischievous and outrageous than those of Col. Preston and Mr. Bullitt and their associates. Not only so, but this act of lawless violence on the part of the Democratic candidate for Chief Justice of the highest legal tribunal in the State is considered by the Democratic party a recommendation for his election to a full term in that important office.

In a letter from Adair county, published in the Louisville Democrat yesterday, we find the following:

The course of Col. Preston, Messrs. Speed, Bullock, Bullitt, and Hughes *meets the unqualified approbation of the Democracy, and we will indorse Bullitt's course by electing him for the full term Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals.* We are all fully aroused now, and you may look for rousing majorities in August.

We ask the people of Kentucky to give this infamous sentiment their calm and candid consideration. Upon the day of the Judicial election, the Democratic candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals is found flourishing a deadly weapon, and, aided by a number of his political partizans, creating a serious disturbance of the public peace at one of the voting places, and for this conduct, this open violation of the laws, for which he and his associates are now indicted in the criminal court of this city, the Democratic party says it will elect him Chief Justice of Kentucky. Are Kentucky Americans, or law-abiding Kentucky Democrats, ready to publish to the world that they consider such outrageous conduct a sufficient qualification for the highest judicial office in the State? We hope not, we think not, we are almost certain that even in the Democratic party there are thousands of good citizens, peace-and-order-loving, law-abiding men, who will promptly repudiate such infamous qualifications for their judiciary, and will without hesitation condemn the conduct of the Democratic candidate for Chief Justice, and refuse to support him on such grounds.

The cars on the Second Avenue Railroad were stopped by a mob of Irishmen, and every conductor was robbed. Two who resisted at first were terribly beaten.

The foregoing is from a telegraphic dispatch published yesterday morning by all the Louisville papers. The incident spoken of occurred in New York City on the "*fourth of July.*" We invite to it the attention of the whole American people. It is one of those outrages which a nation should ponder on.

The number of cars on the Second Avenue Railroad in New York City is at least eighteen or twenty, and the whole of them were stopped by a mob of Irishmen, and all the conductors were robbed, the only two, who dared offer the least resistance, being terribly beaten. This series of highway or street robberies must have lasted at least three quarters of an hour, for a mob could not have encountered all the cars in less time than that; and yet the Sag-Nicht authorities of New York City, the strongest Sag-Nicht city in the Union, did nothing, so far as we can learn, to arrest the ruffianly atrocities.

It was the glorious anniversary of the declaration of American Independence. It was a time when, if ever, native-born Americans should have felt, and been allowed to feel, a proud consciousness of freedom and safety upon their own soil. Hundreds of thousands of the cars were unquestionably on their way to a celebration of the immortal day. It was a season when all the foreign elements in the great commercial metropolis of our country should have had their souls filled with reverence for the memory of the illustrious fathers of the Revolution and with the deepest respect for the rights bequeathed by those fathers to their children. Yet that was the time, that the day, which the Irish of New York City selected for organizing a blood-thirsty mob to mob eighteen or twenty cars filled with American citizens, and to rob the eighteen or twenty conductors of their money and the money of their company, beating half to death with fists and shillelahs each one that hesitated an instant to stand and deliver.

But what of all this? The Irish ruffians and highway robbers of New York city, who thus, on the anniversary of American independence, perpetrated crimes punishable in some States with death, will not be punished at all. They will not even be denounced by the leading organs of the dominant party of the country. They will be regarded simply as impulsive and effervescent specimens of the foreign population which constitutes, as the Sag-Nicht organs would have the world believe, by far the best portion of the population of the United States. It is possible and even probable that some or all of the cars had the star-spangled banner flying over them in honor of the national birth-day, and, if so, those who dared thus to erect the flag and the standard of the Union will be held by the Democratic organs to have made themselves responsible for all the Irish outrages by needlessly and wantonly and audaciously insulting and injuring Irish sensibilities. Alas! all national spirit has miserably died out of the hearts and souls of the leaders of the present ruling party of our country! How long shall this wretched condition of things be permitted to last, and how shall it be ultimately corrected?

The American people must give speedy and practical answers to these questions—or perish as a people.

☞ The Louisville Democrat republishes a portion of the resolutions introduced by Gov. Morehead into the Legislature of Kentucky in 1853-'4, in reference to the slavery question, and charges that they conflict with the position of the American party. The platform of principles of the American party was first published in February, 1855, and it expressly declares that the party is not responsible for the acts and opinions of either of the old parties. It is idle for the Democratic organs to attempt to fasten upon the American party a charge of inconsistency on account of anything that may have been done by either the old Whig or the old Democratic party, and such an attempt is plainly an admission that they can't successfully attack the position of the American party in regard to the slavery question.

It is equally useless for the Democratic organs to try to shield the Democracy from the scorn and contempt with which its squatter-sovereignty and alien-suffrage doctrines are received by conservative men of all parties in the South. The resolutions introduced by Gov. Morehead into the Kentucky Legislature in 1853-'4 will not relieve the Democracy from the odium they have incurred for instituting the doctrines of *squatter* sovereignty and *alien* suffrage. These resolutions are simply a reiteration of the principle established in the compromise measures of 1850, that the citizens of a Territory, *when they come to form a State constitution*, have a right to adopt one permitting or prohibiting slavery in the new State. The North was appealed to, of itself and by its own consent, to remove all restrictions against the generality of this principle and to let it be applied to all the Territories. The American party has always maintained that the citizens of the United States, permanently residing in a Territory, have the right to fix their domestic institutions, *when they come to form a State constitution.* This is the *American* States' rights doctrine, to which no party has dared to utter any objection. To this extent the American party is willing that *popular sovereignty* in reference to the slavery question shall be carried in the Territories and no further. But the Democratic party has inaugurated the entirely different doctrine and one entirely at war with the rights of American citizens and inimical to the interests of the South. The Democracy have established the principle that the *residents* in a Territory (*including aliens and squatters*) shall regulate their domestic institutions (including slavery) in their own way, not only when they come to form a State constitution but *while they are in a* TERRITORIAL *condition.* By this Democratic doctrine the people of the Territory may be forestalled in the regulation of their domestic institutions when they come to form a State constitution, and a mere handful of aliens and squatters, of men who have merely a temporary residence in the Territory and of men who actually owe allegiance to a foreign government, and even of free negroes and runaway slaves, who may happen to become the first occupants of the Territory are allowed to regulate the domestic institutions thereof and to prohibit slavery therein while the Territory is yet in a Territorial condition.

It is this abominable doctrine established by the Democratic party that deserves and is awakening and will most certainly receive the indignant condemnation of the people of the Southern States and of conservative men throughout the whole country.

APPOINTMENTS FOR COX AND MASON.—Hon. Leander M. Cox and Hon. John C. Mason, candidates for Congress in the Ninth Congressional district, will address the people at the following times and places:

Christy's Fork, Morgan co., July 15.
George Ham's, Morgan co., July 16.
Clarksburg, Lewis co., July 17.
Concord, Lewis co., July 18.

DISGRACEFUL SENTIMENTS.—We find in the Democrat of yesterday as well as in various other papers a short account of the trial and conviction of certain individuals in the criminal court of the District of Columbia for riots at the polls in Washington city at the late election. Judge Crawford, of that court, used the following language in his address to the prisoners:

A naturalized citizen has a right to his vote as much as you or I, or any other native, and that right must be fully respected. Is it not preposterous, continued the Judge, to refuse a citizen his right of suffrage because he was born in England or Ireland or Germany? If there be any difference—as in fact there is not, and ought not to be in reason or in law—the difference is in their favor, for they have made this country their own by adoption, by voluntary choice; whilst we had no choice, for we were born here.

Language can scarcely express the scorn which every American citizen, who respects himself and his country, must feel in his heart for the utterance and the utterer of such an infamous anti-American sentiment. The Sag-Nicht Judge of the criminal court of the District of Columbia, himself a native-born American, stands up or sits in the face of the American people and proclaims, that, if there is any difference between a native-born citizen's right to vote and a foreign-born citizen's right to vote in the United States, *the difference is in favor of the foreigner.* He announces authoritatively from the bench, in the very capital of our nation, that, because foreigners have come to our shores to enjoy the benefit of our free institutions, they are, if there is any difference, *better entitled to govern this country than its own native-born people are.* According to the official teachings of this Sag-Nicht Judge, whenever a case shall arise in which it may be impossible for the vote of the whole people to be taken at any particular poll either from want of time or any other cause, it will be the duty of the native-born portion of the people to stand back and let their political betters, the foreign-born people, do the voting. What American citizen's blood can stand this without boiling?

The sentiment of this Sag-Nicht Judge of the criminal court of the District of Columbia has been rapidly getting to be for some time past the sentiment not only of the foreign-born portion of the population of the United States but of the entire Sag-Nicht party. We have already spoken in our columns of an unusually intelligent Irishman in this city, who, in our presence and that of several other gentlemen, scouted the idea that a foreigner, who comes to the United States of his own free choice, is not entitled to far higher consideration and regard than a citizen born and reared in the country; and we all remember that the Sag-Nicht Governor of Indiana, in his speeches in this State during the late Presidential canvass, proclaimed to his admiring and applauding Sag-Nicht audiences that our republic cannot be saved by its native-born people—that, if saved at all, it must be saved by the three hundred and fifty thousand foreigners in the midst of us. Moreover, every general reader is aware that no Sag-Nicht newspaper has for the last three years, or at any rate for the last two years, instituted or intimated a comparison or contrast between our native-born population and our foreign-born population except to exalt the latter at the expense of the former.

In all earnestness of heart we say to the native-born citizens of the United States that it is time, high time, for them to arrest, if possible, the present most alarming tendency of things. They must arrest it, and that right speedily, or they will find themselves a degraded *caste* looked down upon and domineered over by a superior order of insolent foreigners. Then men, who shall aspire to office, will, as remarked lately by one of our exchanges, regard it as a most important point to be able to prove that they were born under some foreign government and not upon American soil.

TEA BAD!—A friend who heard the Congressional candidates in one of the "rural districts" the other day informs us that the way Col. Marshall "walked into" the rhetorical flights of his sophomorical coapetitor was absolutely cruel. A single instance our friend says he shall never forget. Col. Holt at the close of his reply, in a passage evidently "cut" early and thoroughly "dried," compared the Democracy very elaborately and rather prettily to a mountain stream, spanned by a rainbow. "Yes," said Col. Marshall grimly in his rejoinder, "the Democracy are *very much* like a mountain stream, which, after leaping from crag to crag, and surging under a rainbow, ends at the foot of some precipice in a dash of *spray!*" "The American party," continued our remorseless Colonel, "is a broad and quiet river, that takes its noiseless way through the plain, diffusing fertility and beauty on all sides, and losing itself only in the expanded ocean of the nation's weal. Fellow-citizens! upon which of these two streams would you prefer to trust your fortunes, or to launch the ship of State?" The effect of this happy and eloquent rejoinder may be better [illegible] than described.

☞ A fellow named Cornelius McCoy shot a negro boy at Vicksburg last week without the slightest provocation. The murderer was arrested by city marshal Fagan, but while that officer was taking him to jail, he (McCoy) drew a bowie-knife on him (Fagan) and made his escape. The murder on him intense excitement, and a meeting of the citizens was held censuring the city marshal in severe terms, who afterwards resigned the office.

FROM UTAH.—The Deseret News, of the 29th and 27th of May, has been received:

Under the head of "impositions upon Utah," the News treats of the abuses which have been heaped upon the people of that territory, and refers to the appointment of officers for the government, among that some of them have been respectable men, "but the most of them have been men of the most corrupt, wicked and abominable practices that could be found, or that ever disgraced the human race." Judge Drummond is particularly singled out, and the following letter is published—with the introduction, "we feel like praying that all those who have been instrumental in bringing [the officers] here may be politically and eternally d—d:"

OQUAWKA, Henderson Co., Ills.)
September 4, 1856. }

Dear Brother and Sister:

I received your letter last night, and am now seated to answer it.

Mr. Drummond left here in April to start for Utah. We heard from him twice in April, and then we heard no more until August, and that was the day I reached Utah.

We read once in the paper that he had a woman with him; he got in Washington City. His wife's Christian name is Ada Caroll. He never was married to her in the State. As to living in Chicago, I do not nor never did. We were living in Ogmawka when he went away. He, instead of leaving in plenty, he left but little.

He sent me a draft a few days after he left California. He was in Sacramento City, but said that he was going to Utah to hold court in September.

I never have nor never will get a divorce from him; I never thought of such a thing in my life. We parted as husband and wife; he said he would not ask for one if he could. JEMIMA DRUMMOND.

The News of the 27th announces the return of Gov. Brigham Young and the Legislature after a recess of sixteen days, all well—"the Governor's health much improved and his body invigorated by the journey, as also many others in the company." "His return, and that of the Legislature, will be accompanied him, will give new life and vigor to the city."

A great number of men were employed on the Temple building for the use of the city.

The following item is from the same paper:

"A friend intimates, in a note written east of the Wasatch a week or two ago, that several of the United States officials had been going east somewhat of late, but whether in search of light' or something else he does not say. He observed, however, that some of them had called too much 'about the state of things at Utah' to suit the taste of others in company under the circumstances, and that some remedies had been applied to prevent such outbreaks with good effect and at last accounts all were moving along quietly."

☞ We have already published the report of the committee consisting of the professors of Harvard to investigate the spiritual phenomena. The Boston papers are divided on the subject, and have already entered into a controversy. The Journal, an ably conducted paper, takes ground against the committee. It says:

Judging from all we have heard in relation to this so-called investigation, the committee, so far from attempting to arrive at the truth, only sought to establish their own theory, viz: that the mediums were impostors, and those who believed that certain phenomena actually occurred were dupes. Cool, clear-headed men of the world would not have interfered with the mediums at first. They would have sat quietly and *watched* and listened to what might occur, reserving more thorough investigation until they had ascertained the exact nature of the phenomena exhibited.

If it was insisted as a condition that the room should be darkened, they would

WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOR STATE TREASURER,
THOMAS L. JONES,
of Campbell County.

FOR CONGRESS.

1st District.—Owen Grimes.
2d do James L. Johnson.
3d do Warner L. Underwood.
4th do Wm. C. Anderson.
7th do Humphrey Marshall.
8th do Roger W. Hanson.
9th do Leander M. Cox.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1857.

As to submitting the Constitution of Kansas to the people hereafter for their ratification or rejection, and if it be idle to oppose it. The presidency goes in Kansas will indict upon it. We venture to say that no delegate is elected who did not promise to submit the work to the popular vote before it was presented to Congress. It is rather late in the day for any person to pretend confidence to be carried a far by the voters in any State or Territory, as to indorse them in advance, to take the work of a convention, without a chance to examine it before it is fixed upon them as their organic law.

But there is still a question on which there will be a difference of opinion. Who shall vote upon the ratification of the constitution? The citizens of the United States that reside in Kansas, and intend to reside there, should have the right to vote; and a measure that would secure their right to do so, and exclude others, would be approved by the mass of the people in both sections of the Union. No measure, however, would be adopted on this point will please everybody; and the convention will have to do what it thinks right can, relief that they will not escape censure, whatever they do.—*Democrat.*

The editor of the Democrat, though he evidently wishes to be considered as speaking boldly, talks in reality with especial caution. He is very careful not to be at all definite in his expression of an opinion upon the important question, "who shall vote upon the ratification of the Kansas Constitution?"

We call this a question of importance, and it is indeed one of paramount importance. Some months ago a registry of the voters of Kansas was made for the avowed purpose of determining who might and who might not vote in the elections of that Territory. The names of voters were registered by strong pro-slavery men; and the free State men bitterly complained, whether justly or unjustly we know not, that the names of very few except pro-slavery men were registered, the rest being purposely passed by. Unquestionably the whole number of registered voters was exceedingly small. It was for this reason or under this pretext, among others, that the free State men refused to participate in the recent election of delegates to the Territorial convention for the framing of a constitution. They alleged that the names of their friends had been fraudulently excluded from the register, so that, although they were, as they claimed, a large majority of the population of the Territory, they would not, under the circumstances, have the least chance at the polls. We presume there is little or no doubt, that, if they had gone into a contest, they would have been beaten.

Now the editor of the Democratic organ of this city says that the constitution, framed by the Kansas convention which is to meet in September, must and will be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, and he declares that the voting should be done by the citizens of the United States that reside in Kansas and intend to reside there. We expect to find, when we receive the article announced by telegraph as having appeared in the Washington Union of last Tuesday, that the Washington organ has ventured just as far as the Louisville organ, and not a step further. We have no doubt that the metropolitan organ, while asserting that the work of the constitutional convention of Kansas must be submitted to a vote of the people, is no less carefully silent than its Louisville brother as to who the people allowed to vote upon the constitution shall be.

The ultra men of the South will unquestionably claim, that, if the work of the convention must be submitted to those people of Kansas who reside and intend to reside there, the proper test for deciding who those people are is the register of votes already made. They will contend that any other test than the register which the free State men have cried out against so loudly, and on account of which they declined any contest whatever at the late election, would be unfair and unjust, as opening the door to frauds. Well, if the Southern Democrats in a body take this ground and evince a stern determination to maintain it, we have not the slightest hesitation in believing that the Louisville organ and the Washington organ and all the Administration Administration's stipendiaries will meet and unite with them upon it. They will all proclaim, that, when they say that the Kansas constitution, after being drawn up by the convention, must be submitted to the vote of the actual resident settlers of the Territory, they mean only those resident settlers whose names were long since registered.

But, however futile the immediate stipendiaries of the administration may be, nothing under heaven can prevent that splitting asunder of the Democracy of the nation, which is already nearly consummated. If the constitution of Kansas shall not be submitted at all to a popular vote, or if it shall be submitted to the vote only of those whose names were placed some time ago upon the register of free State men call a fraudulent register, vast masses of the Northern Democrats will rise up in open rebellion against the policy and all its supporters. If, on the other hand, the Kansas constitution shall be submitted to the whole of the actual resident settlers of Kansas at the time, the fury with which the Southern Democratic masses will wage war against the Northern Democracy may to some extent be judged of from what we have recorded of the proceedings of recent Democratic Southern State conventions, the resolutions of Southern Democratic meetings, and the wrathful warnings of the great body of the Southern Democratic press.

COL. MARSHALL.—We call upon the Americans and the Old-Line Whigs and all the friends of sound government throughout this Congressional district to support Col. Marshall with determination and energy. Col. M. is a man whom they may well be proud to recognize as their candidate. We hope we have all due respect for his competitor, but everybody knows that the latter is incomparably Mr. M.'s inferior in all the qualities necessary to constitute an able and effective representative of the people.

Col. Humphrey Marshall is emphatically one of the strong men, one of the master-minds, of the nation. Indeed, we do not know of any American citizen, who, in our opinion, is his superior in intellectual power and genuine statesmanship. Though inferior to some of the great men who were but recently lost to our mourning republic, he is, we think, the peer of the tallest of the living. Unquestionably some of his contemporaries surpass him in learning and rhetoric and fancy and elegant scholarship, but certainly not in that vigor of mind which enables its possessor to grasp and master the most important and difficult subjects.

What we thus say of Col. Marshall will be unhesitatingly endorsed by all candid and competent judges, by those who have heard him speak and have seen his written productions. During the last two years, he has, in the National House of Representatives, been the leader of the American party; and everywhere throughout our republic the eyes of hundreds of thousands of the American party have been constantly turned to him as the chosen and trusted champion of their principles. In every exigency in Congress involving the rights, the interests, the principles, or the prospects of the American party, he has stood nobly up against all opposition from whatever source or sources and given his party received cause to be proud of him and grateful to him. In not a single encounter upon the great national theatre has he failed to achieve a signal triumph.

Ask any respectable man of any party at Washington who the strongest men in Congress are, and ten to one Humphrey Marshall will be the first name mentioned. He never rises to speak without commanding the fixed attention of all within the sound of his voice, and he never discusses a subject without seizing vigorously upon all its strong points and thoroughly exhausting it. He is truly one of our national men, a class that is becoming lamentably small in our republic. He is not less true to the whole people than to his party. Every just measure calculated to promote the interests of his constituents, and all measures fitted to advance the prosperity, vindicate the honor, or establish the strength of the nation, have found in him a steadfast and zealous champion.

Col. Marshall should, and we trust will, be returned to the theatre of his usefulness and renown by even a larger majority of the popular vote than he received two years ago. It would be or rather will be but a fitting acknowledgement of his noble and gallant services.

☞It may seem strange to some, though certainly not to us, that the Sag-Nicht organs of this city, which lurl around them such violent execrations whenever a fight takes place in a Know-Nothing city, have not a word of denunciation to utter on account of the horrid and dreadful outrages perpetrated by foreigners during our late National Sabbath in the Sag-Nicht city of New York.

We see that one of these organs even refuses to publish any account of those bloody and appalling outrages beyond the very brief mention made by the telegraph, and both are careful to abstain from the denunciation that the events so loudly demand. The truth is, foreign clubs, with their arms and brutal Irish clubs, may commit as many murders and robberies as they please in the very heart of our cities by noonday, and the Sag-Nicht presses will either pass the atrocities by in silence or proclaim that the whole evil is justly ascribable to Know-Nothingism, which, they tell us, has naturally exasperated the foreigners!

If American clubs in an American city had committed such bloody and infernal deeds as were committed by Irish clubs on the anniversary of American independence in the Sag-Nicht city of New York, would not the whole sky above us be now sending back towards the horrid imprecations howled forth by the entire Sag-Nicht press of the country?

☞In the very brief account copied by the Democrat from a New York paper in relation to the bloody riots of the 4th of July, the Irish club calling themselves "Dead Rabbits" is spoken of as "a gang of Five Point thieves." The terms are unquestionably true, but it is to be remembered that the leader of the gang of Five Point thieves is an officer in the New York custom-house. What must be the condition of things when important offices are given to or Democratic administration to the leaders of gangs of Irish ruffians?

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—DANVILLE.—This interesting exhibition commences the present year on Tuesday, August 11th. We have before us the list of premiums. It is very rich and tempting, and we have no doubt but that the awards will all be made with perfect justice.

The Fair-grounds contain twenty acres, are well shelled with forest trees, and are beautifully located, about one mile west of Danville. There has been erected, since the last year's exhibition, a large and splendid Amphitheatre, capable of seating comfortably from eight to ten thousand visitors, with a good promenade attached. There is also upon the grounds a neat and pleasant cottage, two stories high, exclusively for the use of the ladies; and booths, where refreshments of the season will be found. Everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of the company and exhibitors will be carefully provided and all necessary wants supplied.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW ALBANY RAILROAD.—The train for this city on the New Albany railroad met with quite a serious accident on Tuesday, at the Wea bridge, about three miles distant from Lafayette. As the train was approaching the bridge, some thirty yards this side of it, the wheels of the tender and baggage-car from some cause flew off the track, and on reaching the middle of the bridge the car turned over and was precipitated into the bed of the river, a distance of nearly thirty feet, breaking it entirely to pieces. The locomotive succeeded in getting across and maintaining itself on the track, dragging the tender after it, and tearing up the track at a terrible rate. There was but one passenger-car, which was detached at the time the baggage-car went over, and kept its place on the track.

The following persons were severely injured: Jno. T. Baccus, Alexander Flack, Albert Knapper, Mrs. Samantha Tucker, and Conductor Drought.

☞We have received a long letter, from a respectable source, purporting to give a true account of the unhappy affair in which young Mr. Price was killed and his father wounded by Mr. James P. Gay in Clarke county. The writer protests strongly that the statement given in our paper is cruelly unjust to Mr. Gay.

If our correspondent's statement of the circumstances is true, Mr. Gay certainly does not deserve what has been said of him. We regret that anything has appeared in our columns tending to create any kind of public prejudice whatever upon the subject, and we hope our readers will free their minds as far as possible from all the bias that may have been caused by the Journal's brief paragraph.

A MAN TARRED AND FEATHERED.—A man by the name of Hogan, living at Hornellsville, N. Y., was, it seems, discovered treating his child, a little girl only two years old, in a most inhuman manner. Her cries having attracted the attention of passers-by, on the 27th ult., admittance was gained, when she was found caged up in a small shoe-box, tied up by the feet to the top, almost starved, having been kept there forty-eight hours almost naked, and covered with bruises and callouses, and her father there in the act of beating her to still her cries. The alarm soon spread, a crowd rapidly gathered, when his house was demolished, and himself treated to a coat of tar and feathers on the spot. Not a man was found to defend the culprit.

☞Gen. Quitman has been unanimously nominated by the Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District of Mississippi as their candidate for re-election to Congress.

THE NEW GRENADAN DIFFICULTIES.—"Ion," the generally correct correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes:

If rumors are to be relied upon, this Government is on the eve of hostilities with New Grenada, Venezuela, and Costa Rica. Negotiations with New Grenada have, so far, resulted in an aggravation of difficulties, by exciting the passions and prejudices of the Grenadians. The new President, it is said, is disposed to do us justice, but is unable to control or resist the popular feeling of a conceited and vain-glorious race.

There are various and contradictory rumors as to the condition of this question; but it is asserted that, unless our minister, Mr. Bowlin, upon his return, shall afford some prospect of an adjustment of the matters pending, this government will adopt some more hostile measures. New Grenada cannot accede to the wishes of Mr. Morse, our late special ambassador at Bogota, pay the provisionary demand which was made on our part. It could not raise the sum of $400,000. It might give its bonds secured upon the Panama Railroad, but would be obliged in two to the Bay of Panama, the possession of which would be very desirable to us. This is now said to be the view taken by the government of New Grenada adjusted the McIntosh claim with Great Britain.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.
SUMMER TERM, 1857.
Reported by John Rodman, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Cole vs. W. F. Wilson, from Crittenden Circuit.

Ejectment for a tract of land in Crittenden, that one W. S. Lewis left the State of Kentucky indebted to James Wilson, the father of appellee, that he returned in the fall of 1852, having in his possession a wagon and two horses. The wagon and one of the horses were levied upon to satisfy the debt and sold to Wilson, appellant. Cole's suit was brought against the latter by James Wilson of Illinois, the owner of the property levied upon and sold, on the ground that the horse was his (Wilson's of Illinois), and not that of W. S. Lewis. Cole, appellant, was the attorney for James Wilson of Illinois. During the pendency in the Crittenden Circuit Court appellee wrote the following letter to John Brenner of Illinois, stating therein the name of his father, viz:

MARION, KY., May 28, 1852.

MR. JOHN BRENNON—*Dear Sir.*—I write you a few lines as a stranger. I am well acquainted with some of your friends, and they have commanded you to me, and that you can give me the information I want from you. Some time last fall, one W. S. Lewis of your State came over here with a team and two horses, stating he was making money there and owned these horses and wagon. One of these horses was levied on by the sheriff of this Union county, and I levied on the brown horse and wagon, where Lewis resided, and he left the horse. I sued him against him. He owned me a good deal before he went to that State promising me that he would pay me in horses, but the horses proved worthless. They sprung suit for the horse, claimed by one James Wilson, his brother-in-law. Lewis, I learn, has left and will not return. I know the horse my never did, because he was not able unless he has grown very fast since he came here. But Mr. Lewis after these horses and waggon was attached, he denied owning of them, saying he take a waggon and horses for these gentlemen, and I would take it as a prize favor if you would inform me about this matter. I think Lewis is now with your friends, and I wish you to take notice and give me information by mail, and I will give you notice that they would take the depositions of Wm. B. Lewis on the 9th of next month. Please write me immediately. Respectfully,

JAMES W. WILSON.

Cole brought this action against Wilson, and W. F. Wilson for libel, alleging that they had maliciously wrote and published of him in his character and profession of attorney the words contained in the letter.

The action was dismissed as to James W. Wilson.

Cole obtained a verdict against Wilson, who admitted that the letter was in his handwriting.

Two questions were pre-ented for the consideration of this court, viz:

1. Did the inferior court err in refusing to compel an answer to the following question: "Was not the expression, *attorney who is one of them*,' used in the letter, did you not refer to and mean Cole plaintiff?"

2. Did the court err in giving this instruction: "That if they believed from the evidence that the letter set forth in it was written as a confidential communication, in good faith, without malice, and for the purpose of obtaining proper information or instruction in the law for the file defendant, and the jury must so find."

Judge Rhodes presided during the trial of the court.

Held—1st. Under the Revised Statutes, as well as the Code of Practice, either party in a civil action is authorized to call upon the other party for information; but the party, however, by being made a witness by his adversary, is not compelled to answer any of the privileged matters of witnesses. He will not be compelled to answer a question when the answer would criminate himself. The rule applies even in a suit in equity, where a defendant will not be compelled to discover that which, if answered, would tend to subject him to a penalty, punishment, or which would lead to a criminal accusation.—Story's Equity Pleading, sec. 824, 825, and the authorities cited; 1 Greenl. Ev. 305, 308. And under the Civil Code (sec. 142) a defendant is not required to verify his answer when the matter is of a character that the truth of the allegations of the petition might subject him to the infliction of penal laws.

The publication of a libel is an indictable offense, and a witness has a right to refuse to answer any question, the answer to which might subject him to a criminal prosecution for such an offense. The appellee was, therefore, not compellable to answer any question referred to. Although the witness had answered, and had proven that the expression was not applied to the plaintiff, still he had a right to decline answering any further, and claim his privilege at any stage of the inquiry.—Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. 1, sec. 451.

2. As to the instructions objected to. The defendant in an action for libel, where the words were published, but not in a malicious sense, or in an innocent sense, or on an occasion which would rebut the presumption of malice, was the publication authorized by the circumstances in this case? Did the alleged libelous matter fall within the privileged communication? If the letter was written as a confidential communication for the purpose of obtaining information in relation to a pending controversy, and so far as it contained a statement of such facts only as were necessary to enable the person to whom it was addressed to understand the matters in controversy and to advise correctly, it was privileged to exist and desired to consult in good faith, it could not be regarded as libelous in its character. But if it were accompanied by comments of a slanderous nature, not necessary to the attainment of its object, and referring to an individual concerning whom no information was desired, and setting forth facts which were foreign to the avowed object with which the letter was written, although the letter was written as a confidential communication and in good faith, the matter would have been unnecessary and unwarranted and therefore libelous. The instruction in this direction of the court was misleading and erroneous in the form in which it was given. It should have discriminated between the general purpose the writer had in view and his purpose in making the remarks contained in the letter in reference to the plaintiff. The object and design of the letter may have been to procure legal advice; the writer, and still its comments concerning the plaintiff may have been wholly unnecessary and unauthorized. As to the instruction refused by the court, the character of the letter, the jury may have supposed that the remarks which it contained were improper and unwarrantable, although not necessary to attain the object the writer had in view, were nevertheless warranted by the general nature of the communication. This, however, would be an erroneous supposition, and therefore the instruction was improper and misleading.

Judgment reversed.

IRISH RIOT IN BROOKLYN.—About half past 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a most serious and fatal affray occurred in a place known as the Mount Prospect Hotel, on Flatbush Avenue. Francis Maghady was so severely injured that he died in about half an hour afterwards. Patrick McCarty, the proprietor of the house, was fatally stabbed. Jos. McCarty is badly injured, but will probably recover, and John Burns is also seriously injured. Timothy Butler was beaten badly, but not seriously injured. The wounds were inflicted by a knife in the hands of Bernard Butler, who made his escape after inflicting the injuries, but was subsequently arrested and is now in jail.

The circumstances of the affray are as follows:

From the statement of Bernard McCarty, who was present, it appears that the brothers McCarty and Mahady had invited a party to the house for the purpose of having a dance that afternoon, and while so engaged Butler, Burns, Timothy Butler, William Shanly, and two or three others, came up and endeavored to effect an entrance into the shed where they were dancing. The party inside repulsed them, when they again came up with an addition to their numbers, and endeavored to go in.

Upon this a general fight took place, when Bernard Butler struck Mahady and Joseph McCarty and Mahady, and some one of the party inside stabbed Burns and beat Timothy Butler. Bernard Butler then escape immediately upon learning the extent of the injuries he had inflicted.

N. Y. Express.

THE CLERK OF LEAVENWORTH COUNTY KILLED. *Excitement of the Citizens—Prisan Guarded by Two Hundred Men— Mob Law Threatened — Particulars of the Murder.*—The officers of the steamer Henry Lewis give the particulars of the killing on Monday last of James M. Lyell, the clerk of the court of Leavenworth county. Two accounts of this unfortunate affair are given by eye witnesses. One was that while the election was progressing, Mr. Lyell handed a Dutchman a pro-slavery ticket, which the Dutchman refused to vote and tore up.

A fight then ensued, in which three or four men participated. A free State man took the Dutchman's part, and while engaged in the fight drew forth a bowie-knife, reached over and stabbed Lyell behind the shoulder, killing him almost instantly. Another account is, that there was an old grudge existing between Lyell and the man with whom he had the difficulty, growing out of treatment given by Lyell during the troubles of last fall; but both accounts agree as to the manner of killing. The free State man was immediately taken into custody and placed in prison. So great was the excitement of the crowd, that a guard of 200 men had to be placed to guard the prison Monday night, to keep summary vengeance from being executed. But quiet had been restored when the boat left, and it is to be hoped that the law will have its course.

St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal.

☞We are curious and deeply interested observers of the fearful agitations now raging in the bosom of the Democracy upon the subject of Kansas affairs. Some very few of the Democratic organs of the South, anxious for harmony upon any terms honorable or dishonorable, just so unjust, can easily be persuaded to unite with the Northern Democracy in requiring that the constitution framed by the Kansas convention shall be submitted to the vote of all the actual settlers at the time, and some very few of the Northern Democratic organs could no doubt be readily prevailed on to unite with the South upon such submission, but beyond all question an overwhelming majority of the Southern Democracy and an overwhelming majority of the Northern Democracy are directly at swords-points upon the question.

We are curious to know what the position of the Democratic party and the Democratic organs of Kentucky is, or is to be, upon this matter. Let us see their position defined. Do they hold that the work of the Kansas convention shall be submitted to the actual settlers or that it shall not? They have been exceedingly fearless and brave in the assertion of abstractions, but will they not shrink like cravens now when a real, practical question is presented before them?

We perceive that the Missouri Democrat, an Administration paper, though not an admirer of all the Administration's friends, declares that the late proceedings in Kansas, and the establishment of that Territory as a "free State," under the auspices of the present Administration, were pre-arranged and planned, and that "the policy is to make Kansas a *Democratic* free State, with Walker and Stanton as the first United States Senators."

☞The Richmond South was recently quite confident that Mr. Buchanan would fully meet the expectations of the Southern fire-eaters in regard to the filibuster policy. It said:

We have no fear that he will betray the spirit of the policy of the Ostend report. His administration will give us Cuba, therefore, a strong slave State to the Union and strengthening the institution very greatly.

We apprehend that the Richmond paper, since seeing the course of the Administration in relation to Kansas, is beginning to entertain serious doubts as to its policy in regard to Cuba. Our own decided conviction is that Mr. Buchanan will let Cuba alone, not because he has too much principle to seize forcibly upon her, but because he has too little courage. He will never venture to send out from Washington any such manifesto as he aided in getting sent out the other side of the Atlantic Ocean.

England and France make a serious show of securing Cuba to Spain. If Mr. Buchanan shall ever shoulder his musket and march toward Cuba, he will time the movement as judiciously as he did his movement upon Baltimore during the last war—wait till the British have evacuated. To do him ample justice, we don't believe he is much afraid of Spain.

HON. A. G. TALBOT AGAIN.—In the Lexington (Missouri) Expositor of June 30th, 1857, having at its masthead the name of the Democratic nominee for Governor, we find the following:

HON. A. G. TALBOT.—We learn that Hon. Albert G. Talbot, late M. C. from Kentucky, has purchased a farm in Pettis county, and that he contemplates ere long becoming a citizen of Missouri. Mr. Talbot is a sound politician and will prove quite an acquisition.

Here is cumulative testimony of the intention of the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District to remove to Missouri and very soon to become a citizen of that State.

Hitherto, whenever Mr. Talbot's well-known intention to remove to Missouri and his arrangements for such removal have been spoken of by us and our American friends, the whole thing has been bitterly denounced by his political supporters as a malicious Know-Nothing slander invented solely for the accomplishment of a partisan purpose. We are a little curious however to see what they will say now when the declarations in regard to their man's intended abandonment of Kentucky are established by high Democratic authority.

☞One of the organs assumes that, when we speak in condemnation of the conduct of Messrs. Preston, Bullitt, and others at the first ward polls, we are violating the principle so earnestly maintained by us three years ago, that newspapers should say nothing tending to create a public opinion for or against persons awaiting trial for capital offences.

In the first place, Messrs. Speed, Bullitt, & Co. are not awaiting trial for any capital crime; and, in the second, the principle that we laid down and vindicated must, to be of practical avail, be observed by all newspapers alike. Certainly the cause of public justice requires that editors should not attempt either to inflame or to fix the public mind upon the subject of the guilt or innocence of persons awaiting trial; but, if a majority of the papers of our city, in any particular case, put forth the grossest assertions and the vilest misrepresentations on one side, we feel that we have a right, derived from such a condition of things, to publish and maintain the facts of the matter in order to prevent the defeat of justice.

☞In our notice about a month ago of the nomination of the American candidate for Congress in the third district, we stated that Col. Underwood was unanimously chosen by the convention, but failed to state that no other name was presented for the nomination. Previous to the meeting of the convention Mr. Ritter and Mr. R. C. Bowling were prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination, but they were unwilling to do anything to mar the harmony of the American party in the district, and would not permit their names to be presented to the convention. These gentlemen are justly very popular with the American party in the third district, and their disinterested support of the nominee of the party, Hon. W. L. Underwood, will meet the fullest approbation of all their friends. It is gratifying to find the prominent men of the party everywhere using their best efforts to maintain perfect harmony in our ranks. If this spirit is sedulously cultivated, success will most certainly crown our efforts.

HON. L. W. ANDREWS.—The return of this noble and eloquent gentleman to the services of the State is a fixed fact. He is a candidate for the Senate in the district composed of the counties of Fleming, Rowan, and Nicholas, and will defeat his opponent, Quisenberry, by at least one thousand votes. The people of Kentucky, long years ago, learned to appreciate and honor the talents of Mr. Andrews, and whenever the tall white plume of the old Chief of Ashland led in battle, he was foremost in the contest, dealing his blows with the heartiest good will and the greatest effect.

His election by an overwhelming majority will be honorable to the people of the Fleming district.—He was an able representative in Congress, and he will instantly become a leader in the State Senate.

THE TWO COLONELS.—Col. Holt, the champion of the foreign-born and alien-loving Democracy, boasts that he was nominated by his party after a residence of only eighteen months in the district. He pleads the cause of the foreigner, and is something of a foreigner himself. He is the foreign Colonel.

Col. Marshall, as everybody knows, has lived in our midst from his boyhood, and puts forth the whole energy of his splendid intellect in behalf of the rights and liberty of our own people. He is the American Colonel.

Fellow-citizens of the Seventh Congressional District, under which of the two Colonels will you rally? Under the American Colonel or his foreign antagonist?

☞Two of the Southern Democratic papers now before us make their boast that President Buchanan can at least be relied on for a rigorous enforcement of the fugitive slave law. They declare in very strong terms that he will enforce that law in any State where a case may arise, even though the whole military power of the Government shall be required for the enforcement.

Possibly he will. We doubt it however. The editor of the Louisville Democrat, if we understand his views, would not have the General Government supply the least military force whatever for carrying out the Fugitive Slave law, no matter what the necessity of the case might be.

NINTH DISTRICT.—We are gratified to learn that Hon. L. M. Cox, the gallant American candidate for Congress, has recovered from his severe indisposition, and is prosecuting the canvass with renewed zeal and ardor. He is certain of success. The noble people of that district well know how to discriminate between a high-hearted, able, and chivalric gentleman like Capt. Cox, and a petty trickster and demagogue like John C. Mason.

☞Yesterday a gentleman of this city, who is not a partisan, but who has been accustomed to support Democratic candidates for office, received a letter from a friend of his in one of the most important precincts of Scott county stating that Hanson and Clay had spoken in that precinct and that Hanson's gain there will be at least thirty.

☞We learn that Messrs. Hanson and J. B. Clay had a discussion at White Sulphur, Scott county, on Tuesday. Mr. Hanson of course was triumphant in debate, as he always is. He made a very fine impression, and will gain many votes in that precinct.

☞Mr. W. C. Mann, formerly of Tennessee, was killed at Rockport, Hot Springs county, Ark., recently, by a man named Farris, who was acquitted.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—The following is from the New Albany Tribune. We have nothing to say about it. It speaks for itself, and Mr. Holt can speak for himself, though we are told that he is not speaking very well for his party:

Mr. Holt, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Louisville district, in a recent speech, read an extract purporting to be from the Madison (Indiana) Banner, one of the principal Know-Nothing organs of Indiana." The Madison Banner has been defunct during two years, and the article read by Mr. Holt never appeared in its columns, nor in the columns of any other Indiana paper. It is a forgery.

GREAT FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8, 1 P. M.

A terrible fire is raging on Levee street, between Gravier and Common. It broke out in Lusk & Co.'s commission house. The whole block, consisting of Wheeler & Forstall's foundry, Lusk & Co., Cairo mail office, Waldo & Hughes's hardware house, R. W. Adams, grocer, Sinnpp & Co., steamboat agents, and several other offices have been consumed. The rear block on Fulton street is on fire, and owing to the great difficulty of getting water for some time, has not yet been checked. The loss is immense. Lusk & Co. were insured for $50,000.

Later.—Nearly the whole block between Fulton and New Levee streets is in flames.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.

The fire to-day consumed the whole of the first block and two stores in the second block, making nine stores in all. Loss $385,000, mostly insured.

TRIAL OF COL. PRESTON.—We can give, this morning, only a rather meagre statement of the testimony taken yesterday in the case of Col. Wm. Preston, indicted for carrying concealed weapons on the day of the election. We intended having quite a full report, but were disappointed by a gentleman whom we understood to promise that he would prepare it for us.

The report we give needs no comment. Surely no dispassionate man of any party can think or pretend that the facts of the case, as developed in the testimony we publish, amount to even a shadow of justification of Col. Preston's very violent and extraordinary conduct at the First Ward polls. Seldom in our lives have we known an instance where violent language and a display of weapons were more uncalled for.

Upon the point whether Col. Preston had a right to carry concealed weapons on the occasion in question, we have nothing to say now. This is the whole point upon which the present trial turns, and we are willing to leave it to the court, the lawyers, and the jury.

We have heard much surprise expressed as to some of the rulings of the judge, but we have not examined them.

BENTON'S ABRIDGEMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.—The second volume of this great work, invaluable to the politicians and whoever would be conversant with the history of our country, has just been issued in elegant style by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., of New York. It is a pretty work of nearly 800 octavo pages, double column.

All know the ability of Col. Benton to perform this extraordinary and much needed undertaking. He is thoroughly conversant with the workings of the government and our Congressional history. His long experience in public affairs enables him to discern between what is proper and valuable and that which is chaffy and of no moment. When completed this "Abridgement of Debates" will be the most valuable treasure that the public man can possess. He can find within its limits the opinions and votes of all those persons who have exercised any influence and taken any part in the administration of the affairs of the nation

TROUBLE AMONG THE METHODISTS.—The Methodists of Wesley Chapel, in Indianapolis, are divided upon the seat question. Those in authority have changed the old custom which separated ladies and gentlemen, and allow them to sit together promiscuously while in the house of worship.

About eighty members, ladies and gentlemen, have published a card, giving notice of their inability to conform to the innovation, regarding it as a departure from usages long established, "under which they have enjoyed not only personal comfort in the house of prayer, but also spiritual prosperity."

DAYS OF GRACE.—The New York Courier says: "Some of the papers mistake the provisions of the law which went into effect yesterday, abolishing days of grace on certain commercial paper. The law does not, as some have stated, apply generally. It is restricted to sight drafts and bank checks, bills and drafts, payable on a specified day. Ordinary time drafts, promissory notes, &c., have days of grace as heretofore. Protests can hereafter be sent through the post-office."

AFFAIR OF HONOR.—We are informed, says the Charleston Evening News, that Messrs. James Connor and T. M. Stuart have had a meeting at or near Fair Bluff, on the Wilmington road, in North Carolina, and that after an exchange of shots the affair terminated.

☞The St. Louis Republican discredits the report afloat of the defeat of Col. Sumner's command, with the loss of 150 men, by the Chayennes and Arapahoes. On Sunday last no such information had been received at Fort Leavenworth, by General Harney, and he gave no credence to the report.

☞Two prisoners, Wm. McGee and Thos. C. Osborne, escaped from the Elizabethtown jail last Monday evening.

HON. T. F. MARSHALL.—We take great pleasure in copying from the Cincinnati Commercial the following noble testimonial rendered by the distinguished President of Miami University to the most eloquent citizen of Kentucky:

MIAMI UNIVERSITY, May 24, 1857.

CHARLES ANDERSON, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I have to thank you very sincerely for directing the attention of Hon. T. F. Marshall to Miami University. His visit has created an era in our institution that will long be remembered with pleasure and profit. He has delivered some sixteen or eighteen lectures to our students and citizens generally, and in public and has fully justified the high encomiums which you passed on the extent and accuracy of his knowledge, and on his transcendant ability in communicating the unbounded stores of information which he has acquired with the whole scope of his subject (vast as it is), easy and graceful in his manner, always interesting, and often impassionedly eloquent, he has kept us spell-bound, night after night, now for weeks, and yet for one (and I think I speak the sentiment of many others), I part with him with regret. I have long since ceased attending lectures on law, and materially aided in my own department by his labors, and I doubt not he has excited an interest in the "philosophy of history," among our students, that will be profitable to them all future life. Again let me make my grateful acknowledgments to you for directing his attention to our University.

Yours very truly, J. W. HALL.

☞The New York Times gives the following as the origin of the name of the order of "Dead Rabbits:"

There appears to be some difference of opinion among "outsiders" as to the origin and name of the Club. One version is that on a night, a few years past, there has been an organization in the Sixth Ward known as the "Roach Guard," in honor of one Roach, who keeps a liquor place in Mulberry street, near Bayard street. About five years ago there was a difference in the Guard which led to a secession; and one night while they were holding a meeting, a dead rabbit was thrown into the room, and this circumstance was said to have given rise to the "Dead Rabbits." Becoming proud of the name, a club was organized called "The Dead Rabbit Club," which became more famous in the last quarter. Regularly organized, has a president, secretary, and other officers, and the printed notices which are sent to members are embellished at one corner with the cut of a dead rabbit hanging by the heels. The members, or those who are known as "Dead Rabbits," range from eighteen to twenty-five years of age, and they number from one to two hundred members. Their meeting is held quarterly. They have a yearly day, through sympathy of local pride and by the circulation of an idle and vicious report in the "Dead Rabbit" neighborhood that the Know-Nothings and Black Republicans were planning how to destroy the Catholic church in Mott street.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER—*Several Lives Lost.*—The Oshkosh Democrat gives the following particulars of the explosion of the river steamer Berlin City, while racing with the steamer Pearl, on the 3d inst.:

Yesterday afternoon the steamers Pearl and Berlin City left this place at the same time, the former for New London, the latter for Berlin. In going up the river they were observed by many to be racing, and about a mile this side of Butts de Morts, the Pearl being about ten rods ahead, the boilers of the City exploded with terrific force, tearing her all to pieces, killing Captain Brown and Engineer Brown of Berlin, the engineer, and two other men. In about three minutes after the explosion she sunk in about eight feet of water. The Pearl went immediately to the rescue of the passengers, and several were dragged on board. She then proceeded to this place with them. Nearly all on board the City were injured more or less, and several are dangerously wounded. On the arrival of the Pearl a tug was immediately dispatched to the scene of the disaster. The Pearl started up for Berlin about dusk, having some of the passengers on board. The books of the City are being lost, it was impossible to tell, at the time of going to press, how many passengers were on board, or how many are missing. It is feared that several are lost who are not yet known.

THE LAST ILLness OF GOV. MARCY.—Governor Marcy was spending a few weeks at Ballston, previous to his departure with his family for Europe. On Friday he visited Albany, calling on Mr. Corning and other friends, and stopping at Troy to see his daughter, Mrs. Marcy was visiting some friends in the West, previous to her departure; and other members of his family were absent with the like motive; and he was comparatively alone at the time of his decease.

He was, however, in apparently excellent health and buoyant spirits. It is only since his death that we learn of his having been conscious of late of palpitation of the heart, which, however, did not alarmed him nor occasioned uneasiness to his friends.

It could not have been more than twenty minutes from the time he was in the hotel office until he was so found by the physician. He died probably of disease of the heart; not a muscle was distorted nor any article of apparel or furniture in the room disturbed. He had pulled off his boots and put on his slippers.

S. C.

NEW YORK, July 7.

An arrival from Port au Prince confirms the report of the disastrous fire. It broke out at midnight, June 12th, and destroyed 100 houses and stores. Loss estimated at a million of Spanish dollars.

Salt is abundant at Ingua and Fortune Island at 10 cents a bushel.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 7.

Her Majesty's surveying steamer Cyclope, sailed yesterday, for London, having completed the coast soundings for the Atlantic telegraph, with satisfactory result.

CINCINNATI, July 7.

At six o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the upper part of Earl's agricultural warehouse, on Walnut st., near Front, burning the contents of West & McDougal and Fait & Sons' store, adjoining. Damage, by fire and water, $60,000; insured.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.

Late dates from Leavenworth state that General Harney discredits the reported battle between the Indians and Col. Sumner's command.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.

An unpublished letter from a Republican says:—The Democratic Convention at Lecompton on the 3d, was composed of a majority of pro-slavery men, but the whole Democratic party support Governor Walker's inaugural, and the submission of the constitution to the people. Resolutions were passed excluding all sectional distinctions, adopting the Cincinnati platform and assuming the name of the National Democracy of Kansas, embracing all Democrats, whether from the North or the South. Walker was invited to address the Convention, which he did with great effect.

Ransom's election is considered as certain.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

The article in the Union this morning is an authorized exposition of the views of the administration on that subject, and as intimated in last night's dispatch, fully sustains Walker in refusing to sign the submission of the constitution to the people, and defends him from southern attacks.

The Executive Department will be closed to-morrow, as a testimony of respect to the late ex-Secretary Marcy.

Com. Lowry has received preparatory orders to take command of the Pacific squadron.

WASHINGTON, July 4.

The California decisions on land claims annoy the government not a little. Large claims of a doubtful character have been lately confirmed by the district court.

It is probable that another claim will come before that court which involves a large part of San Francisco, and nearly all the government land there, with public buildings and works and what is the worst of it, the claim is believed to be founded on a fraud, perpetrated in the city of Mexico.

Cor. Com. Adv.

☞C. G. Payne, Esq., of Covington, has been nominated for State Senator for Kenton county by the Republicans, and B. F. Sandford, Esq., of that county, is also the regularly nominated candidate for Congress in the Tenth District.

ELECTION IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—We learn from a special dispatch to this office that at the special election held last Monday in the Hopkinsville District, Dabney, Democrat, was chosen Circuit Judge ere Judge George B. Cook, deceased.

COMMONWEALTH VS. WM. PRESTON.
Indictment for Carrying Concealed Weapons.

Col. Andrew Monroe sworn.—Between three and five o'clock P. M., on the day of the judicial election, was at the lower precinct of the first ward, and saw Wm. Preston draw from his pocket a pistol.

The attorney for the city here stated that this evidence would be s

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1857.

THE PRINCIPLE AND POLICY OF DISTRIBUTION.

As the question of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, after a partial and temporary suspension, reappears in our politics, and promises to form a leading issue for some time to come, we cheerfully revive its discussion in our columns. And in doing so we would gladly revive something of the glorious past in the hearts of our readers—in the hearts especially of that portion of them who once followed the standard and shared the fortunes of the great author of the policy of Distribution, but who now, by some strange freak of events, strive with his life-long enemies to pluck this jewel from the shining coronet of his fame. We would fain revive the convictions along with the memories of the past.

The question of distribution arose about a quarter of a century ago with the virtual extinction of the revolutionary debt, to the payment of which the public lands were originally pledged, and with an overflowing treasury whose annual surplus the land revenue swelled beyond all bounds of safety or convenience. Three several modes of meeting the public exigency thus produced were proposed and urged upon the attention of the nation. One of these, which ultimately enjoyed the favor of Gen. Jackson, contemplated the distribution of the public lands among the squatters who settled upon them. Another, advocated by Mr. Calhoun, provided for the distribution of the public lands among the States in which they lay, reserving to the United States a certain share of the proceeds. The third, proposed by Mr. Clay, was the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the States, upon equal and just principles, according to the rules of Federal numbers. This is the mode, which, triumphant in the popular heart, and defeated in the National Legislature only by the "pocket veto" of President Jackson, and subsequently by the veto of John Tyler, has come down to us as the policy of distribution. It is Distribution. Holding it now, as in the palmy days of Whigism, to be both just in principle and wise in policy, we shall briefly give our reasons for the unwavering faith that is in us.

We believe Distribution to be just in principle, because it is constitutional, in conformity with the original deeds of cession, and adapted to promote the welfare of the Union. And we believe it to be wise in policy because it is so thoroughly and eminently just in principle. Let us examine it for a moment. The constitutionality of Distribution is beyond all rational dispute. Among sober and judicious men there can be no two opinions concerning it. The point undoubtedly affords some slight scope for the exercise of the faculty of hair-splitting, as what point in law or morals does not, but the faculty of hair-splitting, in the form of subtlety of argument, has been exhausted upon it in vain. Silas Wright, on the whole the most perfect "cutter of cummin" that our country has produced, made it the especial object of his subtlety in the Senatorial debates on the question of distribution fifteen or twenty years ago, but the utmost that he achieved was practically less than nothing. His masterly dialectics glanced from the plain but unanswerable arguments of Clay and his Whig colleagues without leaving or making an impression. The measure, in defiance of all obstacles, moved on unchecked, until, victorious everywhere but in the White House, it split at last upon the Executive veto. It fell before nights, and right or reason.

On the contrary, nothing could be more strictly conformable to both right and reason. The argument on this point is as simple as it is conclusive. It may be stated in a word. The Constitution provides that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the United States," and nowhere qualifies or limits this express power. As clearly and as certainly, therefore, as the general includes the particular, the power to *dispose of* the public lands includes the power to dispose of them by the plan of Distribution, or by any other plan which Congress in its wisdom may think proper to adopt. And this is the upshot of the whole matter. So far as the Constitution is concerned, it is a mere question of Congressional discretion. "I challenge the Senator, or any other person," said Mr. Clay in his famous speech on the Preemption bill in 1841, "to show any limitation on the power of Congress to dispose of the territory or property of the United States or their proceeds, but that which may be found in the terms of the deeds of cession, or in a sound and just discretion. Come on; who can show it?" And nobody came on, for the excellent reason that nobody, not even the archlogician to whom the challenge was especially given, could show it, or the palest shadow of it. Such a limitation does not exist. It is the veriest figment of sophistry.

If, however, the Constitution itself imposes no restrictions upon the power of Congress over the public lands, the deeds of cession unquestionably do. And it is precisely here that the scheme of distribution parts widely from all other schemes advanced in the same behalf. It executes the trust which all others violate. Upon this point there is as little room for controversy as upon the one just noticed. In fact, the terms of the deeds of cession exclude all controversy. Human language could not be more explicit or decisive. Virginia, in her deed of cession, which is substantially like those of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the Carolinas, stipulates that the public lands ceded by it "*shall be considered a* COMMON FUND, *for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the Confederation, or Federal alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive*, ACCORDING TO THEIR USUAL RESPECTIVE PROPORTIONS IN THE GENERAL CHARGE AND EXPENDITURE, *and shall be* FAITHFULLY AND BONA FIDE *disposed of for that purpose*, AND FOR NO OTHER USE OR PURPOSE WHATSOEVER." Thus not only are both the principle and the rule of distribution expressly recognized in the original acts of cession, but every other policy is rigorously excluded. There is no mistaking this. It defies dispute. A sunbeam could not trace it more clearly. Well might Chief Justice Marshall say, as he did in the celebrated case of Jackson vs. Clark, after having cited the above-quoted terms of the Virginia cession: "The Government of the United States, then, received this territory *in trust*, not only for the Virginia troops on the continental establishment, but *also for the use and benefit of the members of the Confederation*; and this trust is to be executed *by a faithful and bona fide disposition of the land for that purpose*." Not even the eye of sophistry, much less the keen eye of justice, could escape this obvious construction. The policy of distribution, therefore, is not merely constitutional, but enjoined by good faith. Not only may Congress fitly adopt it, but it can't reject it without a most flagrant breach of trust. As respects the lands ceded to the Federal Government by the States, distribution is imperative. Its denial is an outrage upon all honor and propriety. And what fidelity to a solemn trust demands in regard to that portion of the public domain, justice and fair dealing and the highest interests of the Union require no less imperatively in regard to the rest.

For, aside from considerations of national faith, the salutary tendency and effect of Distribution constitute in themselves its ample justification. Throwing out of view the various sources of the public lands, with the accompanying obligations, and looking purely to the question of policy, who can doubt that the scheme of distribution is beyond comparison the best and wisest that has been conceived? If adopted, its beneficent influence upon State and national prosperity would be instant and immense. It would thrill the nation with new life and hope. Under its operation those "great purposes of public education, roads, rivers, canals," &c., for the promotion of which Mr. Jefferson was anxious to distribute even the surplus proceeds of the customs, if the Constitution were but correspondingly amended, and for whose advancement Gen. Jackson desired to regularly distribute the surplus revenue at all hazards, would be accomplished speedily and without the slightest impingement upon the sacred provisions of the Constitution. Free from the intrusive hand of Federal power, harbors would "open" and "public ways extend" as if by enchantment. Internal improvement, a leading question in the domestic policy of every country, but a vital one in that of so wide a republic as our own, would thus be removed from the vexed arena of national politics and consigned to the States, that, better qualified to manage it wisely, and enriched by their respective quotas of a revenue for which the Federal treasury has no manner of use, and to which it accordingly has no sort of right, would not only vindicate their credit, in some instances sadly needing vindication, but ratably bring forth the hidden wealth of the nation, and bind its now distracted parts in proud and beautiful unity. The policy of distribution, if carried out, would infallibly redouble the energy and thrift of the entire people. It would quicken the development of the untold riches of our country on a scale commensurate with its magnificent physical proportions, and dedicate all to the spirit of harmony and peace. It would assure the national tranquillity against all perils.

Nor would it promote this noble result only or chiefly through the material improvements with which it would adorn the land. The sense of benefits received, exalted by such palpable and impartial favors above the half unconscious recognition of national blessings so commonly the popular mood, would add a new and strong incentive to the patriotism of the people, and a fresh guarantee to the quiet and permanency of the Union. And, God knows, if ever our people required such an incentive, or our Union such a guarantee, it is at the present moment. None who dispassionately examine the policy of distribution can question its efficacy. Its effect upon the national peace beyond all shade or shadow of doubt would be magical. "I confess," said Mr. Clay at the close of his lofty and impassioned speech on Distribution in 1835, "I feel anxious for the fate of this measure, less on account of any agency I have had in proposing it, as I hope and believe, than from a firm, sincere, and thorough conviction that no one measure, ever presented to the councils of the nation, was fraught with so much unmixed good, and could exert such powerful and enduring influence in the preservation of the Union itself, and upon some of its highest interests." These words were true, most true, when spoken, and time has but clothed them with a deeper and more striking significance. The conviction they express is incontrovertible. When uttered by the living lips of the Sage of Ashland it was the conviction of a great and splendid party. It is our conviction still.

But we have extended our remarks quite far enough for the present. Having, after the lapse of years, returned to the question of Distribution in this general way, we shall pursue it hereafter wher ever our adversaries may choose to [illegible]

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.—We suppose that a large majority of the voters of the district have before this seen and heard the candidates together, and have weighed them in the unerring balance of common sense. Nothing that we or anybody else can say will probably modify the impression thus obtained. Nor should it. As regards the relative force and quality of men, we know of no test more severe and at the same time exact than the concurring judgment of a succession of intelligent Kentucky crowds. It is and ought to be final. And it is usually very unequivocally rendered. In the present case especially, we do not think that either the nature or the validity of the popular judgment is at all doubtful.

Setting aside the principles the two candidates respectively represent, as inappropriate to the purpose in hand, it would be hardly too much to assert that there is but one opinion in both parties as to the great and marked superiority of Col. Marshall. The most devoted friends and admirers of Col. Holt are forced to admit that he is without political experience, and they perceive as clearly as anybody that his powers, however ornamental, can never be highly useful. A gentleman of generous and gallant bearing, of more than average culture and acquirements, and of quite unusual fluency and fervor of speech, he is yet signally deficient in those higher and more solid qualities of mind which fit a man to shine in public life, and are indispensable to a respectable discharge of even its ordinary duties. With fair abilities, it is only just to say that he has little or none of that robustness and independence of intellect, or scope and readiness of resources, so essential to the man of affairs, and which his opponent possesses in a degree that has placed him by common consent in the foremost rank of living American statesmen. Col. Holt, though a fervid and graceful declaimer, is not only a tyro in politics, but is condemned by the very order of his mind to remain one. We think his most partial friends—certainly that portion of them who have closely watched the progress of the canvass—are convinced that his proper sphere is not the stern business of State. Such assuredly is the general conviction of those who have seen and heard him on the stump.

We surely need not now recur to the peculiar and surpassing claims of Col. Marshall to the honor which his friends have prevailed upon him once more to solicit at the hands of the people. We have already dwelt at length and warmly upon those claims, though really not a word was required in their behalf. They speak for themselves. Everybody, not merely in the district but in the Union, is familiar with them, and concedes them without dispute. In thorough comprehension of the philosophy of our government, in political discernment, in force and dignity of intellect, in discursiveness combined with acumen, in fearlessness, sagacity, and intelligence, Col. Marshall is the acknowledged peer of the first in the land. As a debater, he has no superior in Congress, and, in our judgment, no equal. His fiercest political foes have been constrained to admire the fairness, boldness, skill, vigor, and kindling zeal with which he has handled questions and men of moment on that high theatre. Nor is he simply a debater of matchless strength. If no holiday orator, much less is he a mere inflexible logician. Emphatically a man of ideas, Col. M. is no less a man of action. Not only is he capable of reaching correct and enlightened conclusions himself, but he has a masterly way of bringing others to them. He convinces as effectually as he examines or confutes. His mind, distinguished for grasp and energy as it is, is still cast in the oratorical mould, and his thoughts, even in the sharpest collisions of discussion, pour forth in the musical rhythm of eloquence. He is, indeed, an orator of the genuine stamp. Grace and earnestness redeem his severest arguments from frigidity or tameness. His powers, unlike those of his flowery competitor, are both useful and ornamental. He persuades while he pleases, and triumphs as well as charms. In short, Col. Marshall is an admitted power in the National Legislature. If re-elected, as he most certainly will be, his name and influence will unquestionably prove a tower of strength to any measure he may espouse. Through him the voice of the district will be potent, as it has been—through his unapt and inexperienced competitor, although modulated into accents sweeter than those prognosticated by the fabled bees of Hybla, it might be unheard, or heard only to be forgotten or unheeded.

Now all this is no small thing. In view particularly of the notable and important fact that on almost every public topic directly connected with the interests of the State and district the two candidates substantially agree, it is a great thing. Its significance is apparent at a glance. In some capital respects the issue is narrowed down to one of sheer personal fitness, leaving even Democrats, who estimate the welfare of the State and city above that of party, no rational excuse for witholding their suffrages from the candidate whose immense superiority is the shadow of question. We greatly doubt if a candidate ever appealed to the voters of the Seventh District in so manifest reasiness for office as Col. Marshall now does. But, reasiness as his appeal is, their answer, we are persuaded, will be more resistless still. Let it be overwhelming.

☞It is to us a revolting duty, but nevertheless an unquestionable duty, to keep our readers informed of the efforts made in various Sag-Nicht quarters to get up a dreadful tragedy in this city on the first Monday in August. If the Sag-Nichts choose to call us incendiaries because we expose their own incendiarism to the indignation and horror of all lovers of peace, they may do so as long as their putrid breath holds out.

The Frankfort Yeoman of Thursday, speaking of the political feeling in this city, says:

> Let the Plugs get excited if it suits them better. You can't allay their excitement by argument or reason, but a pistol, in the hands of a cool, determined Democrat, has a wonderfully soothing influence upon the nerves of your quiet Plug, or any other Ugly. It operates like a perfect anodyne, and we trust that the Democrats of Louisville will see that the Plug Uglies of the mob city do not get over-excited on election day.

Here is another paragraph from the same number of the Yeoman, endorsing a most infamous paragraph published by one of the Sag-Nicht papers of this city:

> *The Right Kind of Talk.*—A correspondent of the Louisville Courier concludes a communication thus:
>
> It is rumored that Louisville's Plug Uglies will be very strong at the coming canvass. Well they may. But if we, as Democrats, are pressed into exercising our rights as citizens of the United States, we will not molest any man, but we will not be imposed upon. Our ballots, or, as heretofore were, our streets shall run with the bloody carnage of Waterloo. Let the city authorities look to it, *mutatis mutandis*.

If the Democrats of Louisville all come to that conclusion, there will be no riots on election day.

Such paragraphs, put constantly forth by the Sag-Nicht organs, and seconded constantly by equally violent or even more violent language on the part of the Sag-Nicht candidates and stump-speakers, may very naturally so inflame and madden the Sag-Nicht spirit in our city as to render the great work of preserving peace on the day of the election exceedingly difficult, but, difficult as it may be, it must be accomplished. If we are not most deplorably mistaken, the very first indication of violence on the first Monday in August will be so met and punished at every hazard that the spirit of rebellion and murder will slink appalled to the first hiding place it can find.

Our brave and excellent Mayor, who has been made the object of the vilest Sag-Nicht blackguardism on account of wounds received by him in his devoted efforts to resist mob violence, will, if necessary, dare other wounds, even mortal ones, in a similar service, and he will be sustained by the whole moral worth of the city.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

SEYMOUR, Ind., July 9, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: In your issue of to-day, you intimate that the delay of the mails from Cincinnati to Louisville is occasioned by the negligence of the Postmaster at Seymour or by the route agents on the O. & M. R. R. Such is not the case.

The Louisville mail leaves Cincinnati at 9 o'clock A. M. and arrives at Seymour at 1:14 P. M., where it was laid over until 1 o'clock at night, *the first train South on the* Jeffersonville Railroad after the arrival of the Louisville mail at Seymour. The mail in every instance has been promptly forwarded at that hour. The sending of the mail to Louisville is not in the Postoffice at Seymour, nor are the route agents to blame. The whole delay is caused by the running arrangements of the Ohio & Mississippi and Jeffersonville Railroads. If the direct connections were made, it would take your mails through ready for distribution by 4 o'clock P. M. Change of cars and waiting for connections, and those connected with the mail service will put the mails through on time. Yours, &c.,

JOHN M. M'COLLUM,
Local Agent.

We are far from desiring to do injustice to Mr. McCollum, the postmaster at Seymour, or any other official. We merely called the attention of the special agent to the different post-offices and routes to ascertain where the fault was. We were perfectly aware of the running arrangements between the Ohio and Mississippi and Jeffersonville railroads, as stated by Mr. McC. (which, by the way, have since been changed and the trains make again their connections). But what directed our attention to the Seymour post-office was that the Cincinnati paper mail of Monday morning, which should have been received here on Tuesday morning, did not come to hand till Wednesday morning, while the letter mail came through. If it was not detained at Seymour, it must have been detained at Cincinnati, and our purpose in penning the article was to direct the attention of the Department to the matter. If the correct these repeated failures, occasioned by sheer neglect of its officers. It is an every-day matter for a portion of the Eastern mail to fail. On Friday evening, for instance, we received the New York papers of Wednesday *evening*, and on Saturday morning some of the papers of Wednesday *morning*, while those of *Thursday* morning, which were regularly due, failed entirely.

BEECH FORK POST-OFFICE, WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Mr. Case, the postmaster at Beech Fork, requests us to notify the public that there is now no such post-office as Glenville in Washington county, but that the name of the office is Beech Fork, and all mail matter must be directed accordingly to insure its delivery.

LARGE REWARD.—Mr. John Thompson, of Ocklibeha county, Miss., offers a reward of $2,000 for the delivery in jail at Murfreesboro, Tenn., of John Fly, who killed his son in that place on the 29th ult. A description of Fly is given in our advertising columns.

☞There has just been received at Detroit, the largest lump of copper yet got out by any mine in the world. It is of nearly pure metal, and weighs *eight thousand pounds!* It comes from the Cliff Mine, and it is a part of a mass discovered last winter, which is said to contain at least two hundred tons of the same sort.

IMPORTANT DECISION TO PHYSICIANS.—Some three years since the Erie County (New York) Medical Society established a tariff, which fixed prices for services rendered to the public institutions of the county of Erie, below which it should be dishonorable for any member to accept office from the county. Their motive in this was to get rid of a competition unworthy of an honorable profession, and which had then resulted in the shocking condition of our public institutions which excited so much indignation at the time. The action of the society on this point was unanimous. Subsequently, Dr. John D. Hill, a member of the society, accepted the position of physician to the poor-house at a price below the minimum fixed. For this he was afterward expelled; whereupon he applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus restoring him to membership. The case was argued in May last, on the question whether the society had any legal right to establish such a tariff. Judge Marvin gives a written decision at length, that the society has no such power, and consequently issues peremptory mandamus, compelling the society to restore Hill to membership.

The society have 30 days in which to appeal. It is probable, however, that they will not do so, but take such other action as they deem necessary. The society is made up of the entire body of the "regular" profession in Buffalo, with many from the country towns, and has acted with great unanimity in these proceedings.

☞The New York Herald of Thursday says the New York and Erie Railroad has executed a chattel mortgage to the Treasurer of the Company for $1,500,000, to secure his endorsement of their acceptances. The mortgage was recorded on Wednesday, and covers all the locomotive stock, machinery, and all moveable stock of the company. The Herald attaches immense importance to this act of the company, and concludes its comments by announcing in a sweeping manner that the stock is worthless. This may be so, but in the face of this mortgage business an advance was established in the price of the stock of 1 per cent., closing at 28¾ on Wednesday.

☞We perceive that a distinguished Democrat of this city, who very peremptorily refused to act as one of the pall-bearers when Mr. Clay's dead body passed through Louisville on its way to Ashland, was present at the recent laying of the corner-stone of the Clay monument. Why is it that the Democratic leaders are so much more disposed now than they were five or six years ago to honor the memory of Henry Clay?

☞The Southern Democrat says that "the Louisville Journal is continually involving upon all subjects." We are not much surprised that the Democrats, in view of the distinguished part the Journal is continually causing in their ranks, consider it a *revolver*.

☞We understand that a great many Democratic expectants in the South are much dissatisfied with Mr. Buchanan, because he does not make place for them by dismissing all the old incumbents of office. They complain, that, although they had high expectations of him, he doesn't *turn out* well.

☞Mr. Mitchell, one of the American candidates for the Legislature in Jefferson county, has been prevented from visiting his friends in consequence of illness in his family. He will soon enter upon the canvass.

☞The editor of the South says that it "is a historical fact, that, since the emancipation of the blacks in the West Indies, the sugar crop there has been constantly *deteriorating in quantity*." He doesn't say whether it has been *diminishing* in *quality* or not.

☞One of our exchanges suggests that General Wool, instead of Col. Cumming, should have been sent to Utah. We guess that the Mormons will, if necessary, be wooled by Cumming as effectually as they could be by Wool himself.

☞The Democrats of Jefferson county have nominated John Burks as a candidate for the House of Representatives in place of Samuel Gaar, declined.

☞The editor of the Richmond South, who was one of the ablest and most effective of all the supporters of Mr. Buchanan's election, has no sort of respect for the Cabinet and apparently precious little for the President himself. He says in his paper of the 4th, that, although there are four men from the South in the Cabinet, the South has really but a single representative in it, the other three having been "clearly drawn from the Democratic party with no other regard than that necessary in the distribution of the spoils." The editor closes thus:

> We can only trust, as we do with great confidence, knowing Mr. Thompson's truth, zeal, and ability, that, as the single representative of Southern rights in the Administration, he will prove a great important element of protection in the Cabinet, and make his influence felt, as far as possible, in the protection of the rights of the South, not of a section, but of an integral part of the Federal Union.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO SAXON.

QUEBEC, July 11.

The steamship Anglo Saxon has arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 1st inst., four days later than previous advices. The steamship Vanderbilt arrived at Southampton on the 30th ult. She American reached Liverpool on the 28th ult. The steamship Atlantic, which left New York the same time with the Vanderbilt, did not reach Liverpool till Wednesday afternoon, 1st inst.

Two more railroad accidents occurred in England, by which 12 persons were killed and 100 wounded.

It is reported that France sends 14 transports with troops to China at the request of England, so as to prevent the withdrawal of troops from India, where their presence is necessary in consequence of the serious mutiny of the India native troops. Reinforcements are to be sent from England immediately.

The shipment of the telegraphic cable on board of the U. S. steam frigate Niagara is progressing.

The ballot question has been defeated in the British House of Commons.

Queen Victoria has paid a visit to the Manchester Exhibition, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 30.—The circulars port the sales of cotton for the three days past at 12,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,000 bales and 3,000 bales were for export. The market generally closed firm but quiet.

London Money Market, June 30.—The money market was active and firm at unchanged. Consols this evening closed at 92⅝ for account.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The circulars report corn market as continuing very dull. Quotations nominal.

The weather continued favorable for the crops.

Liverpool Provision Market.—The provision market closed quiet. Lard buoyant, and all qualities had slightly advanced.

Latest Commercial Intelligence.—Wednesday, July 1st.—The flour market this morning opened quiet. Wheat quiet. Pork dull. Bacon quiet. Sugar quiet.

London Market.—Sugar dull at a decline of 6d a ls.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The following are the quotations as reported by the circulars of Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co.: Red wheat 8s 6d@9s; white 9s 6d@10s. Western flour 30s 6d@31s 6d; Southern 31s@33s 6d. Mixed and yellow corn 36s @36s 6d; white 37s@39s.

The Spanish-Mexican question was no nearer adjustment. Forty conspirators were arrested at Genda.

There is nothing important from China. The difficulty at Singapore between the American and English authorities respecting the Dutch ship Henrietta Maria was still unsettled.

The Anglo Saxon left at 1:30, the City of Washington at the same time, and the Arago from Southampton. The Vanderbilt's passage was called 9½ days.

Lord Granville stated in Parliament that the Indian mutiny would be met with decisive measures, and, although there were good reasons for supposing that the mutineers would speedily succumb, yet fourteen thousand troops would leave immediately for India as a measure of future security. He also admitted that the published accounts of the revolts are substantially correct, and that the principal motive was an impression among the natives that there was to be an attempt at a general conversion to the Christian religion.

The frigate Susquehanna returned to Cowes on the 28th. Captain Henderson and the officers of the Niagara were present as invited guests.

The Queen's visit to the Manchester exhibition was welcomed with loud cheering.

The quarterly trade returns show great deficiency.

[From the Milwaukee American.]

PARTICULARS OF THE WINNEBAGO DISASTER.—Particulars of this terrible affair continue to reach us. The books of the ill-fated steamer having been lost, it is impossible to tell, as yet, the exact loss of life, or the number of passengers on board the boat at the time. In the excitement, those who have saved appear to know nothing of the number, and to be unable to gather their senses sufficient to tell anything about it. A gentleman from Oshkosh tells us that, from the best information he can gather, the number of killed cannot be less than twenty. From a correspondent at Oshkosh we have received the following letter, giving some particulars relative to the disaster:

OSHKOSH, July 7.

Mr. Editor: The most disastrous accident, and we can hardly call it an accident, that ever happened on the inland waters of our State occurred on the 3d inst. on Lake Butte des Morts, about 9 miles distant from this city. A great deal of rivalry has existed and a great deal of racing has been carried on between the several boats which run on Lake Winnebago and the waters tributary to it for a long time past, which is likely to be censured. The steamers Pearl and Berlin City were racing, when a terrific explosion of the boiler of the Berlin City took place, blowing the whole upper part of the steamer into a thousand pieces. A correspondent of mine was in this city when the Pearl came in, bringing the scalded and wounded passengers of the Berlin City. Only two or three of all on board escaped without injury. Among the killed are Carhart. The latter had been attending the female seminary at Appleton, and, accompanied by her mother, sister, and two gentlemen, was returning home, was shockingly scalded from head to foot. The sufferings of this poor girl were terrible to hear as she lay on board the Pearl. Her life was despaired of for a time, but there seems now to be a chance for her recovery. Her face will probably be disfigured for life.

The mother of the young lady, Mrs. Carhart, was severely burned, but she forgot it in sympathy for her daughter. Her sister was seated in the back part of the boat with her two sons. They received no further injury than being thrown into the water. One little boy had a part of his skull broken in, and his chance of life considered as doubtful. The clerk was injured internally, having been thrown with great force into the water. The Pearl brought in about twenty-five, and nearly all of the number, who could walk, had their heads or limbs bandaged, scalded, bruised, and bleeding in a frightful manner. One of the owners of the boat remarked while I was there that the number of lives lost would probably never be known, as they had no means of finding out how many passengers there were on board, but that there were a good number and must have been from fifteen to twenty killed. A good deal of excitement prevailed in Oshkosh as I came along, and a general gloom seemed to prevail throughout the city, which affected, very materially, the festivities of the 4th. This will put a temporary check upon the lake boats—but it will soon be forgotten, and racing will be as much in vogue as ever.

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH, AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when the use of "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & CO., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists, J. S. Morris & Son gents. Louisville, Ky. apr 21 d&beod&wjeowly

STRENGTH AND HEALTH RESTORED.—Mr. John Davidson, living ten miles above Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania Canal, says:

> "When I commenced taking BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS I could hardly walk. Now I enjoy excellent health." j10 M&beod&wjeowly

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1857.

☞A Locofoco letter-writer says that "those who attempt to bully Mr. Buchanan will find that there is a good deal of true game in his character." Oh yes, "it smacks of game," as the old woman said when she was eating a beef-steak cooked on a fence rail upon which the crows had roosted.

☞A South Carolina editor complains that his State "is a market for all the mean and vicious horses of Kentucky." She seems amply able to grow an abundance of mean and vicious men for herself.

☞Mr. Young, the proprietor of the Paraffine Oil Works at Bathgate, Scotland, testified in a lawsuit that the past year he made 400,000 gallons of lubricating oil from Cannel coal, which he sold at 5 shillings ($1 10) a gallon, and that the principal part of the money received was profit.

FURTHER BY THE ANGLO SAXON.

QUEBEC, July 11.

France.—It is intimated that Lavaignac would rather not present himself a second time to the electors of Paris, and that propositions have been made to distinguished members of the Paris bar to take his place, but that these were not accepted.

Several of the defeated candidates threaten to contest the returns.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the Italians whose arrest was noticed by the last mail, will be tried for a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor.

The Daily News says that the French government has entered into a contract with a Marseilles house for a supply of 10,000 Africans for Guadaloupe and Martinique.

Spain.—The correspondent of the London Times says the Mexican envoy had handed Secretary Isturidal the ultimatum for the settlement of the pending dispute, and that the latter had promised to send a counter memorandum on the nature of which would depend the future action of the Envoy from Madrid. The same correspondent gives rumor that letters of marque had already been sent from Mexico to the United States in anticipation of hostilities.

Italy.—The Piedmontese mail had arrived at London with voluminous accounts confirmatory of previous telegraphic announcement of the mutiny of the Indian army.

The details are somewhat less alarming than bare telegraphic outlines. Troops were marching from every side against the mutineers at Punjaub, and every precaution was being taken to trample out this spark of insurrection.

Meerut and Delhi were placed under martial law, and native princes were sending contingents to aid the British forces. This insurgents at Meerut and Delhi had murdered every officer on whom they could lay their hands, and it was supposed Mr. Frazer, Commissioner, with many men, women, and children had fallen. The mutiny had not affected the troops in other districts. The London Commercial Daily List learned that a report was current from well informed quarters, that the government had the possession of news from India that tranquility had been restored.

China.—Dates from Canton to the 8th of May state that several attempts had been made to blow up ships there, one of which was nearly successful.

Owing to the hot weather no military operations could be undertaken before October.

PITTSBURG, July 11, P. M.

The jury this evening rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the fast degree against Henry Fife, Monroe Stewart, and Charlotte Jones, implicated in the murder of the Wilson family, at McKeesport. The trial lasted eleven days, and produced intense interest in the community.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF KENTUCKY AND BRANCHES, FIRST JULY, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Notes discounted	$2,319,197 48	
Bills of Exchange	4,361,988 17	
		$6,461,139 75
Suspended debt to suh	115,422 87	
Bonds of the city of Louisville, 6 per cent	102,350 00	
Stocks and bonds of other corporations, &c.	21,036 21	
Real estate for debt	39,050 88	
		277,909 46
Due from banks, etc., other than Kentucky	1,433,292 13	
Assets received from Schuylkill Bank, &c., estimated at	600,000 00	
Amount realized and paid out	$444,000 00	
Outstanding	156,000 62	448,629 63
		151,590 57
Real estate for banking houses		164,461 94
Cash—gold and silver	805,379 63	
Notes of other banks	241,244 00	
On deposit in b'ks in Philadelphia, N. Y., and Balt.	954,501 05	
		2,071,224 08
		$10,569,184 73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,700,000 00
Bonds outstanding first of 3 ⅌ cent, reserved by charter	$74,000 00	
Fund to cover loans on banking houses	49,670 84	
Fund to cover losses by bad debts	56,301 98	
Fund for extra dividends, from Schuylkill Bank assets	156,000 00	
Profit and loss balance after deducting present dividend	442,668 96	
		772,054 88
Dividends unclaimed		9,018 86
Dividend No. 39, July, 1857, 3 ⅌ cent.		186,000 00
Circulation		3,707,019 71
Due to banks		1,372,552 06
Contingent fund		8,339 34
Due to Treasurer of Kentucky		125,473 86
		$10,569,184 72

S. H. BULLEN, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, Louisville, 6th July, 1857.

CONDITION OF THE NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY AND BRANCHES, JUNE 30.

MEANS.

Bills discounted	$1,297,516 63
Bills of exchange maturing	2,570,732 15
Suspended debt on notes and bills	44,920 21
Loan to bonders on Western banks	170,019 71
Real estate in banking houses	82,144 47
Bonds of the Jeffersonville railroad company, in payment of interest on State bonds	14,142 70
Cash in hands of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore	322,770 81
Cash in gold and silver	860,486 99
Cash in notes on other banks	207,809 06
	$5,566,012 25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,000,000 00
Notes in circulation	1,563,207 00
Due to other banks	226,655 83
Due depositors	776,259 74
Unclaimed dividends, fund to pay State tax, and fund to cover losses	86,826 79
Contingent fund held aside as required by charter	106,063 09
	$5,566,012 25

Dednct dividend of 5 per cent. on amount of capital stock, declared 30th inst., of $115,000, leaves contingent fund and profit and loss this day of $106,586 44.

CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY AND BRANCHES, JULY 30.

MEANS.

Notes discounted	$1,077,541 50
Bills of exchange	2,261,626 96
Suspended debt	25,798 91
Due from other banks	96,282 57
Real estate in banking houses	77,860 91
Cash in gold and silver	265,761 41
Cash in notes of other banks	127,724 00
	$4,462,276 71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,400,400 00
Notes in circulation	2,140,952 00
Due to other banks	21,051 80
Due depositors	446,201 46
Unclaimed dividends	3,467 40
Contingent fund and profit and loss	479,781 11
	$4,492,273 71

Dednct dividend of 5 per cent., leaves contingent fund and profit and loss this day of $469,960 11.

CONDITION OF THE BANK OF LOUISVILLE AND BRANCHES, JULY 1, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Notes Discounted		$ 507,980 18
Suspended Debt in Suit		26,238 58
Bills of Exchange Maturing	East	$691,491 00
	South	482,319 00
	West	304,731 26
		1,481,451 97
Due from Banks		296,446 41
Cash and Sight on Protest Accounts		7,806 24
Railroad and other Stocks		4,189 84
Real Estate for Banking Houses		45,189 64
Real Estate for Debt		4,306 44
		67,356 18
CASH ON HAND—Notes of Ky. B'ks	53,615 00	
other B'ks	3,006 00	
		56,621 00
Gold and Silver		404,171 99
		$2,831,624 17

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund	30,000 00	
Profit and Loss Account	196,561 81	
		219,551 81
Due to Banks		561,014 36
Dividends unclaimed		8,468 50
Circulation		1,013,189 50
Due to Depositors		279,358 75
		$2,841,028 17

To Profit and Loss Account as above..... 219,551 81
Less 5 per cent. Dividend on Capital Stock for the last Six Months' Business..... 44,000 00
Present Surplus..... $196,561 81
July 10 dtd&w CHAS. TILDEN, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY AND BRANCHES, ON THE 30th JUNE, 1857.

ASSETS.

Discounted notes	$ 457,192 31	
Domestic bills	1,823,568 57	
Investments in Eastern exchange	301,886 81	
Bonds in the suspended debt	72,865 28	
		2,654,980 77
Kentucky State bonds, 6 per cent	600,000 00	
Banking houses and other real estate	53,939 97	52,956 97
Protest and cost account	487 27	487 27
Due from Southern and Western banks	360,004 61	360,004 61
Cash means, viz:		
On deposite in New York	305,114 21	
Notes of other Kentucky banks	127,370 00	
Gold and silver	868,426 81	
		1,310,061 02
		$4,980,076 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000 00	
Due to banks	740,967 14	
Due depositors	213,077 91	
Dividends unclaimed	3,074 25	
Circulation	2,338,919 00	
Contingent fund required by charter	30,000 00	
Profit and loss	468,188 34	
		4,980,076 64
Profit and loss as above	468,188 34	
Deduct dividend 4 per cent., declared this day	105,000 00	
Leaves profit and loss	$363,188 34	

M. B. MORTON, Cas'ier.

Southern Bank of Kentucky, Russellville, July 6, 1857.

☞IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.—Owing to the urgent solicitations of patients and the number of invalids who throng his rooms daily, Dr. Flower has concluded to remain in Louisville a few days longer. Office on Fifth between Walnut and Green streets. The people are beginning to discover that Dr. Flower's new system of treating diseases of

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

WORK TO BE DONE NOW.—Owing to the wetness of the season, weeds of all kinds are growing with unusual vigor. Be sure that none are allowed to get the ascendency of your crops. Keep plows, cultivators, hoes, and fingers at work till your crop is clean, so that you may go into your harvest with clean gardens, corn-fields, and potatoes. This is the season of the year to prevent weeds from seeding, and by preventing their seeding you save yourself future trouble.

In rainy weather get all your harvesting machinery together, and examine every part of it and see that it is in good working order—if any nuts or screws are loose from last year's wear, have them properly repaired now; see that all the bolts are perfect and in their place. If there are any imperfections in any part of your machinery, by which there is reason to fear it may give way while in use, get duplicates at once and have them ready in case of need. Get some cheap paint and paint the wood-work of your machines as soon as you have done using them for the season, and either oil or whitewash with lime the working parts of the iron-works. Lime whitewash (without salt) is very good to prevent them from rusting. If you oil them when you put them away, get the best quality of sperm oil. Common oil will gum and is very difficult to clean off after standing some time. By carefully examining your harvesting machinery before the time of using it arrives, you may frequently save yourself much vexation and delay.

As you walk around your farm, do not fail to notice any noxious weeds in out of the way places that may be going to seed. If you see dock or mullein or thistles throwing up their spikes of blossoms, cut them down at once, even if you have nothing, but a pocket-knife to do it with. If you pass them, the seed may be ripe and scattered before you pass that way again.

In passing among your fruit trees, watch for water-sprouts or any other sprouts that may be growing where you don't want them, and cut them off now. If you have young trees, you should pinch the top bird from any branch that seems to outgrow the others. By this means you may secure the proper shape without much pruning. This pinching is much the best method of pruning, both to produce fruitfulness and to obtain handsome trees.

This is emphatically a busy season with farmers. Forethought and system tell greatly now. Have everything arranged in your mind; get your work systematized, and all will go on like clock-work. Without system everything will be in confusion.

OVERFED ANIMALS.—Nearly all the owners of really fine animals in the country probably have determined to show some of their stock at the approaching fair of the *United States Agricultural Society* to be held at Louisville, from September first to fifth. They of course want their stock to show to the very best advantage, and, as fat animals nearly always look well, it will doubtless be the aim of at least some of the exhibitors to get their stock as fat as possible for the occasion. The showing of fat animals in the breeding classes has been objected to by the most judicious stock men of the country, and no doubt judges in these classes object as strongly as any other persons to this practice. We believe, therefore, that, if any of our readers are feeding their show stock with a view to getting them fat for the show, they are probably defeating their own aims by so doing. On page 6 of the society's premium list will be found the following instructions to judges: *"They are expressly requested not to give encouragement to overfed animals."*

It will be seen from this, that the practice will not be countenanced by the National Society.

We have noticed this matter because we see that a correspondent of the Ohio Farmer objects to the time of holding the fairs because it is too early (only two weeks before the Ohio State Fair) for a region so far south as Louisville. The difference in the time and the latitude we feel sure cannot injure any stock that could venture to Cincinnati on the 15th of September. But just in this connection he states that "stock in order to show to advantage must be put in very high condition." In this we must say we differ with him, nor do we think the public will decide by the amount of tallow shown. If breeding stock are only in full quite fat, there may be danger in traveling with them as soon as the first of September. Fat stock cannot safely be worked too late in the fall for pleasant weather, and there is danger that the excess of fat may prevent them from receiving premiums, if ever so deserving.

Persons who have their stock in a healthy condition need not be afraid of the heat, and owners of really fine stock will not wish to cover up their points with excess of fat.

SAVE SEED.—If you have any particularly desirable vegetable save the seed, so as to secure the same another season. There is not generally enough attention paid to this matter of saving good seed Farmers are too apt to save the refuse for seed, whereas seed should be saved from the earliest and best specimens; in this way a gradual but sure improvement may be made in the quality from year to year, whereas, by the ordinary way, the quality is as surely becoming inferior. Save seed from your best and earliest vegetables, if you want to improve the quality.

WHEN TO GATHER CROPS.—This is an important topic. To cut grass when it is "ripe," and grain when ready to shell out, is far from economy. Careful observation, and experiments as well as chemistry, teach us that all grass and grain crops to be consumed as food for man or beast, should be cut down before maturity. Many of the roots, also, will be richer for feeding if harvested before they are well ripened in the ground; and, were it convenient to make the separation, we should say, let grain designed only for seed remain upon the native stalk in the field until nearly ready to shell off. If we have said, experiments carefully made have proved conclusively that wheat, for example, if cut six to twelve days before full maturity, yields no more but a greater number of pounds of better flour than if allowed to stand until "dead ripe." We have frequently published the direct trial which have established this fact, and will not take space to repeat it here. Suffice it to say, that the reason for such a result. It will not be disputed that a pound of gum or sugar or starch is better food than the same amount of wood or woody fibre. Much of the largest portion of the bought nutriment of wheat or corn, or other grain, is derived from the starch it contains. More than three-fourths of the entire bulk of wheat flour, for example, is really pure starch. The same may be said of cornmeal. But all grains contain more or less of woody fibre in the shell.

Wood, sugar, starch, and gum are composed of precisely the same elements, and these are nearly in the same proportion. The difference in form and properties is chiefly in the arrangement of the elements. Of wood is nearly indigestible, and of course fails, in part, to yield nourishment, while sugar, starch, and gum are easily digested, and almost their entire elements furnish nutriment.

Examine grain in the milk, and it will be found to consist almost totally of starch, gum, and sugar, the abundance of sugar giving it a sweetish taste. Let this grain ripen, and the starch, gum, and sugar are hardened, and in part changed to woody fibre, that is, husk or bran. But cut the grain while scarcely one of the milk state, and you stop the natural changes which would ultimately thus secure a larger proportion of the desired starch, sugar, and gum. It is well known that the earliest flour made from first-cut grain possesses a peculiar sweetness. Consumed while quite fresh, it is quite rich in sweetness. The only point to be looked to is, not to cut grain before it attains its full development of material. This point has been found to be just at the period when it commences hardening. No grain should be allowed to stand a day after it becomes solid as to require a gentle pressure to crush the kernel between the thumb and finger-nails. This rule applies to wheat, oats, corn, and indeed all cereal crops. Gathered at this time, which is usually eight to ten days before perfect ripening, there will not only be more and better nutriment, but the yield of grain, and especially of flour, will be from five to ten per cent. greater, and often more, than if the cutting had been deferred ten days.

The decidedly superior value of straw cut green is another important item to be taken into account. The increasingly high price of hay, and the advance in the demand and value of stock, render it impossible to give more attention to the preservation of straw. Wheat or oat straw and corn-stalks, if left standing until fully matured, are little better and little else than so much wood; but stop the ripening process as soon as it is sufficiently solid to remove the grain, and you secure straw and stalks worth one-fourth to one-half their weight of hay, as the latter is ordinarily cured. Would it not be better to run the risk of getting a few pounds less of grain by too early gathering, if thereby you secure a greatly superior quality of feed in the straw?

The reasons for cutting grain early apply with equal force to all crops designed for forage. Taste a stalk of grass just as it is losing its flower, and you will find it sweet, succulent, and tender. A few days afterward, it is more like a dry piece of wood. But cut down at the former period, dry it in small masses to prevent heating and fermentation, and it will retain much of its sweetness, and contain a large proportion of the sugar, starch, and gum. We state an undeniable fact, one established by rigid experiment, that *four* tons of hay, gathered just as the flowering season is over, will yield twelve days later than five tons gathered ten days before. We have the best authority for saying that one acre of grass, which, when cut fully ripe, would yield 1,000 pounds of digestible nourishing matter and 2,000 pounds of woody fibre, will, if cut ten to twelve days earlier, yield from 1,500 to 1,800 pounds of nourishing material, and only 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of woody fibre. We will not stop to estimate what an immense saving would be effected to the country were the principles above stated thoroughly understood and practiced upon.

Genesee Farmer.

American Agriculturist.

TURNING IN GREEN CROPS.—Of all the numerous methods recommended for replenishing exhausted soils with the principles of vegetable productiveness none is more successful, or, so far as expense is involved, more economical, or, in the end, more profitable. In this process we stand in no need of the aid or instructions; his crucibles, reagents, and other apparatus are of special advantage to us, as they only unfold the same principles which we ourselves may fully understand. Turning a soil to produce another crop is completely subverted the soil, and successfully inhume the green herbage in the furrow slice for, and when the surface soil will pulverize, and the seed be done with ease and become vegetated.

Farmers' Register.

There is a light snow on the surface. It will thus be covered sufficiently deep, and the plant, having ordinarily a rapid growth, will be sufficiently large to furnish excellent feed for the fall. This is the only feasible method of seeding low or wet lands, which are not to be worked in spring, and from which no seeded or cereal crop can be taken which would defray the cost of cultivation. The constitution of such lands requires that they should be either freed from their superabundant water by an efficient system of draining, or cultivated exclusively in grass; upon no other conditions can their management be rendered a source of profit.

By adopting the method recommended we destroy all spurious vegetation, the wild and sour grasses and other worthless herbage which so frequently befoul low lands, and secure a favorable medium for valuable products; we secure the advantage of a rolling green crop, while at the same time we obviate the expense of a fallow. The land is also laid much more level for the scythe and sickle than the ridges and furrows of the seeded swards. What is lost in spring, by not seeding, is more than made up during the time of greatest drought; but, after putting forth its third leaf, it requires rain in order that its leaves may be developed before the appearance of the flower, and the formation of seed. What length of time for which it continues in flower, this plant requires alternate rain and sunshine, to facilitate its growth and enable the flowers to set. The flowers falling off during hot, dry weather, or in case of the concurrence of electric phenomena unaccompanied by rain. Buckwheat is also incapable of withstanding violent easterly winds, which cause it to wither ere its flowers are set. After flowering, the plant again requires dry weather, to bring all its seeds to maturity at the same time, and insure an early harvest. The success of buckwheat is, therefore, very precarious. It depends, in part, on the general state of the weather throughout the whole season, but also on the particular time which may have been chosen for sowing. A week earlier or later often makes a very great difference. Hence, those who wish to make sure of their crop of buckwheat, sow it in three or four separate portions, and at different times."

Buckwheat will not thrive on cold, clay land. On all the poor, light, sandy soils of the Atlantic slope it grows with great luxuriance when well put in and stimulated with a little manure. On such soil, buckwheat has been used to a great extent, and with considerable success, for plowing under as a green manure. The plant possesses many qualities which render it valuable as a renovator. It can be sown late in the season, requires little cultivation, is of rapid growth; will grow on the poorest soils, and, in fact, succeeds best on light, poor soils, which are destitute of the organic matter needed for other crops, and which the buckwheat, when plowed in, supplies in considerable quantity. Nevertheless, we think buckwheat will not enrich land so rapidly as clover, peas, and other leguminous plants. Where clover can be grown, we should never sow any thing but buckwheat solely for its fertilizing effect. On soils which are too poor to grow clover and peas, buckwheat may be employed for the purpose of enriching the soil in organic matter, and, by its judicious use, the land will in a few years be capable of growing clover, peas, &c.

Buckwheat is often sown on land infested with slire worms. We can say from our own knowledge, will sometimes starve out these pests. We should be glad of the experience of our readers on this point.

Genesee Farmer.

[From the Ohio Farmer.]

STRANGLES, OR COLT DISTEMPER.—This disease has been compared to the measles, in the human being, because it usually attacks every horse at some period of its life, and rarely a second time if they have while young, or if they do not suffer from its effects a after life.

Much depends upon the effects of this disease in determining the future good constitution ever after. Many a fine, promising colt has ever afterwards been from the dregs of this disease remaining in the system. If it lives, it is subject to cough, colic, worms, canker, lameness, poor appetite, rough hair, continual molting, costiveness, heaves, glanders, fistula, &c.; while it often happens that a poor, puny, lifeless colt, after having had this disease thoroughly, and tenderly attended to, becomes a healthy, robust, lively, and valuable horse. If, upon reaching the age of five years, the animal has not had this disease, it is best to produce it by inoculation. When this is done it should be milder in the result. A milder but sharp exercise, the third day after seeing it will bring on the symptoms. The horse should fast the third day after the first appearance of the disease, and suppuration in the swelling glands promoted. Be careful that the discharge does not continue quite too long. Keep his bowels open with sour mashes, and turn him to grass for three or four days; and if all is not right, start a second course of it. Let him rest a few weeks after, as he will be feeble, and do not suffer him to heat his blood or get wet.

Vices, or Enlarged Glands.—This is frequently the effect of distemper, and should be attended to immediately after the strangles subside, by a skillful practitioner, as many have been made worse, disfiguring the horse for life.

What is the Matter with my Horse?—Never ask this question but once; then ask him in whom you have the most confidence. If you ask ten persons' opinions, you are apt to lose your own, which is perhaps as good as any.

W. PIERCE, V. S.

BOURBON COUNTY (KY.) STOCK REGISTERS.—The stock breeders of Bourbon county have provided two copies of registers of the stock of that county, which they have placed, one in the Paris hotel, the other in the Bourbon House in Paris. The object is to give every person who has any desire to know stock all necessary information in regard to age, sex, and where to be found, so that they can with little trouble obtain what they may desire with the least loss of time.—*Ohio Farmer.*

CHESS, OR CHEAT.—Do not throw this into your barn yard, or into the street, or into the river, or feed it whole to your stock; for in any of these ways it will be likely to reach some spot of ground and propagate itself. But grind it fine or boil it thoroughly, or both, and feed it to your pigs. It will do them good in this form, and thus it will not spread itself.—*Ohio Farmer.*

All alkaline minerals, such as potash, soda, lime, magnesia, and ammonia, hasten the solution of the insoluble compounds of silica in the soil.

☞ No Acacia blossoms are purer or sweeter than the blossoms of Mrs. Neally's genius:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

ACACIA BLOSSOMS.

BY MARY E. NEALLY.

It is eve, warm and raining,
The winds sigh around,
The day-light is waning,
While o'er me is wound
The acacia's white blossoms,
Like an angel's pure tears,
Fall soft upon bosoms
Which have slept here for years.

Oh, pure snowy flowers!
Ye seem unto me
Sweet thoughts from the bowers
Of souls that are free,
Do ye bring to them lone ones
Some message of love?
Or the prayers of mine own ones
Waft, at evening, above?

Perhaps from the bowers
Of Heaven ye come,
To tell us of flowers
That exist us at home.
Oh! if on your sky-path
Ye have wasted perfume,
How sweet will be your path
In your full, perfect bloom!

This mourn, seemed so dreary
Although it was green!
But! never shall weary
Again here, I ween.
For rare forms of brightness
Have blest my wrapt eyes,
And heaven's airy lightness
Filled my soul with surprise.

Oh, say! In this shadow
Shall I linger next year,
And gaze on you meadow
With one who is dear?
Or will your pure blossoms
Spread a sweet snowy veil
O'er two more stony bosoms
And brows all so pale!

☞ This is indeed one of the sweetest, pleasantest, and most delightful of all the productions of the American muse. Very many inquiries being made of us as to Ross's address by those who probably wish to write to her, we would inform them that her address in summer is Mrs. Rosa V. Johnson, Lexington, Ky., and in winter Ashwood Post-Office, La.:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE FLIGHT OF APRIL.

By frozen rills
Among the hills
Was smiling April lost,
When winter stern
His lair arm
Had left all wreathed with frost.

Her tears and smiles
And countless wiles
Filled his cold heart with joy,
And there he left
The grim'ring gift
Her footsteps to decoy.

No sooner sped
The maid blue-eyed
This wondrous vase of sheen
Than hail was strung
And snow-wreaths hung
All o'er her robes of green.

Right quick she threw
Her violets blue
And golden crocus down,
And crowned them o'er
With frost before
She wove another crown.

And when the sun
Around them spun
A web of amber light,
She sank with glee
And laughed to see
Her diadem so bright.

But soon alas!
It came to pass
That Sol his light withdrew,
When cold beneath
That frosted wreath
Fair April's forehead grew.

And through her heart
An icy dart
Seemed piercing when she crossed
On her warm breast
That green robe drest
In white festoons of frost.

The wind blew bleak,
And on her cheek
The tears soon turned to sleet,
Which, falling, crushed
The buds that blushed
In beauty at her feet.

Her voice was mute,
Her breezy lute
Lay broken on the hill,
And in her ear
Blew loud and clear
Old winter's clarion shrill.

While there, spell-bound,
She drank the sound
Of icy armor rang
O'er field and flood
And shook the wood
With cold and dismal clang.

She wept with fear,
For her career
The hoary-headed king
And doffed his crown
And knelt him down
To woo the child of Spring.

With fingers sharp
He swept his harp
Among the hail thus hung,
Nor all in vain
His wild strange strain
To list'ning April sung.

For frail and fair
And trembling there
She hark'ned to the love,
Though cold as death
His freezing breath
A snow-shroud round her wove.

Her heart grew proud
As low he bowed
To woo her bedding charms,
And far away
She fled that day,
Clasped in his icy arms.

With fickle heart
She did depart,
Nor mourned her mother's grief,
Though naught was left
The spring bereft,
But withered bloom and leaf.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

EMIGRAVIT.

BY REV. T. HEMPSTEAD.

Ah, broken, broken is the golden bowl!
The silver cord is severed,
And the ethereal dweller
Within the wondrous palace,
The fine, frail tenant of clay,
Is launched upon the deep,
The Shadowy and Irremeable Ocean,
Battling with the storms
And tides of the Hereafter.

Searcher of unsounded mysteries,
Whither is the gentle spirit flown,
Now that the walls are broken down,
And the moth and the night-wind have entered?
What dismay and barren desolations
Arpal her wanderings,
What wildernesses of green worlds
With crowns of amaranth,
And robes of woven beams shall hail her,
Swinging their rosy censers
In silver-throated triumph?
Early they called her—
Went she to gather sweet of flowers
And many-songed birds,
What time the virgin grass
Pierces the dull, brown leaves
With transparent, tender spears;
With the lily on her brow
And the yellow light on her locks,
Went she to the City of the Silent,
The mighty and secret Capital of Death;
Our footsteps fall slower,
Our hearts moan like autumn,
And rustle like dead leaves,
Since she departed—
O how we loved her!
She whose life on earth
Was a Sabbath melody,
Was as full as the plains
Sentineled by bending roses,
Hemmed by the fringings of May,
Gold of odorous clover and bands of pansies,
O how we loved her!
She whose young eyes rested
On the white columns of the Temple, Beautiful,
That shines and shines evermore
In the nave of the Universal Lillie,
With the music of her steps,
And the glory of her brows,
Is gone, is gone
Unto the pale Metropolis of death!

The bell, the bell! that howls to the clouds,
From a throat of thundering rust,
Is roaring and surging and sobbing—
Is drenching the thirsty air
With billows of iron foam;
Dropping its big and brazen tears
On the beard of the sorrowing pines—
Saying fearful is the sleep of sleepe
The laded shadow of Death,
Saying the Angel of the Flowers is flown,
To come no more—no more!
No, no! over the Sea of Shadows,
Into the golden and Twelve-gated City,
The palace of our Lord hath she entered
Victorese; her from the arrow of slander
And the dull sickness of the heart
The pain-bolts of Disease are taken—
Ye that tread the living pearl,
Open the Everlasting Gates!
Fill the golden air with a paean,
The marble of inarticulate sorrow,
And with a diadem crown her,
The worthy and beautiful.

NEW PRESTON, CONN.

☞ A gentleman of Mississippi sends us the following as the production of an accomplished and beautiful young lady of that State. We reserve the full expression of our thanks to "Bertha" till we can have an opportunity of uttering them in person:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

LINES TO G. D. P.

A diadem of pearls is thine,
Bright gems of glory and renown;
And intellectual beauties shine
Like diamonds in thy glowing crown.
The shrine of Knowledge thou hast sought,
And kneeled before her altar's fire,
Where ancient and modern thoughts were wrought
Poetic glories, bright and strong;
And o'er thy inmost being breathed
The heaven-born melody of song.

High in the firmament of fame
A brilliant, shining star thou art;
The great, the learn'd revere thy name
And love thee for thy patriot heart.
And oft the poet's bosom swells
Responsive to the harp we lay
Which from thy sweet-tuned harp-string wells
As softly as the south wind's play.

The wheels of Time are rolling fast;
Thy bright career will soon be o'er;
Thy noble deeds will all be past,
And we shall hear thy harp no more.
And now let nature own is thee
Breathe forth a wish in simple song:
'Tis one who loves sweet melody,
And loves the beautiful and strong.

Oh! when thy mission here is o'er,
May waiting angels bear thee home,
Where spirits freed shall ever more
O'er Canaan's beauteous regions roam.
The many laurels thou hast won
Oh! then reign without a sigh;
Rejoicing say, my task is done
And bear the palm-leaf up on high.

Thy crown of earthly fame will be
Replaced by one all dazzling bright,
Thy fettered soul, from clay set free,
Will revel in rapture's light.
The harp which thou hast tuned so well
Will be exchanged for one of gold;
And mortal tongue can never tell
The music those bright strings unfold.

Of pleasures which in heaven are known
We cannot fashion out a dream;
Our brightest thoughts must dimly shone
Whene'er we touched the glowing theme.
But oft, methinks, we there shall roam,
Through boundless space, from star to star,
And hear at will our heavenly home
To visit shining worlds afar.

BERTHA.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

THREE GREAT LIGHTS!

MANKIND have long been engulphed in darkness as regards the true remedy for pain, thinking yielding the human body from disease and preserving life. The pick, under the auriferous influence of the Radways, are subject to a continued practice of uncertainties and probabilities. There is nothing certain or fixed in the treatment of disease, either in the old or new school of medicine.

Dr. Radway has succeeded in producing three remedies—known to the world as Radway's Ready Relief, Renovating Resolvent, and Regulators—whose operations are as unerring as the laws of nature. Immense as they have never yet failed in their special or combined efficacy in producing fruitful and beneficial results. Radway's Ready Relief relieves all pain—as they have in all cases, "when tried," succeeded in exerting its healing influence in the most violent pains, and all other medical treatment had failed—and the most skillful physicians had given up the sick as beyond the power of human aid, and the case pronounced by the medical mandate, incurable.

Radway's Remedies are therefore fixed facts in the archives of medical science—they have been "often tried," "never denied" and are "ready to be tried again."

LET THERE BE LIGHT!

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

AS a Special Remedy is to be used in all cases where the human body is subject to the influence of any climate of any period—no matter what the cause of the pain may be or where it may be located—if the function of the body is deranged by latter or will or from any cause whatever, RADWAY'S Ready Relief, either internally as a drink or externally as an alleviator, will in a few minutes restore the afflicted body to ease and comfort.

In all cases of Bowel Disorders, Dysentery, Cholera, Bloody Flux, Inflammation of the Bowels, Colic, Wind or Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Spasms, Strains, Toothache Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Shot Wounds, Bruises, Colds, Poisoning, either by the bite or sting of reptiles, insects, or vegetable or mineral poisoning by accident—in all cases where the functions of the body or the human system is tortured by pain, Radway's Ready Relief can be relied upon as a quick, safe, and certain remedy.

In cases of Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Ship Fever, Yellow Fever, Pyrea Ague, Scarlet Fever, and all Malignant Fevers, Small Pox, Measles, Pneumonia, Radway's Ready Relief, used in connection with Radway's Regulators, will cure the positively sick, afflicted with these disorders, and protect the system against sudden attacks when either of these malignant diseases prevails.

SECOND GREAT LIGHT.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

The discovery of these wonderful pills establishes a new era in purgation, and a new principle in the science of medicine. In taking these pills no griping pain or sickness or discomfort is experienced; they operate simply by leaving the bowels, liver, and other organs in a natural and healthy condition.

They insure those who take them a good appetite and a healthy digestion.

Any diet that is taken gives new life to the blood; they purify it, take from it all impure deposits, and equalize its circulation.

One or two doses of Radway's Regulators will entirely remove all distressing symptoms of Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Melancholy, and will cure all organic disease, either in the stomach or bowels. All bilious and fever attacks or weakening discharges may rely upon a prompt cure and regulation, if Radway's Regulators are taken in time.

Every dose of Radway's Regulators that is taken instils new strength within the body of the weak, feeble, and infirm. All who take them are delighted with the change they experience in a few hours. The dispirited and melancholy feel joyous and happy; the nervous, debilitated, strong and vigorous.

Sold by all druggists and J. R. Wilder agents.

may12deod&wcow

Wm. Preston Johnston.——H. C. McDowell.

JOHNSTON & M'DOWELL,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NOTARIES AND COMMISSIONERS,

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June 8 d&wsm

KENTUCKY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

WILL BE HELD AT THE EXHIBITION HALL OF the Institute, corner Main and Jefferson streets, in Louisville, Ky., commencing on Tuesday, the 18th of August, 1857, for which premiums shall consist of Diplomas for Superior merit GOLD, SILVER, and BRONZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS will be awarded; and SPECIAL PREMIUMS for the best of many meritorious articles offered in the Exhibition.

The interest felt by our Mechanics, Manufacturers, and Inventors in this enterprise will be greatly augmented by the unusual facilities afforded them at this Exhibition in publishing to the public the principles of their inventions through the thousands of strangers attracted here by the great National Agricultural Fair, which will be held near the close of our Exhibition. Also, the reduced rates of fare on all the railroads leading to this city, and provided with steam power and shafting. Every facility will be afforded for the advantageous display of articles offered. Articles intended for exhibition at the National Fair may be received from that purpose, provided notice be given at the time of entry.

The Hall will be ready for the reception of goods Tuesday, Aug. 11, and ready for reception of visitors Tuesday, Aug. 18, at 7 P. M. No article deposited after Tuesday, Aug. 18, can be entered for competition or premium, but will be received for competition only. Articles designed for exhibition only will be admitted free of charge. Articles will be received at the Institute, and carefully packed, directed "Kentucky Mechanics' Institute, care of Thos. McGrain, Louisville, Ky."

Persons applying for space or desiring further information will address D. McPHERSON,

june 16 jd&lawtd&wjtd Sec. Exhib. Committee.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO ALL PERSONS afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONNORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the vice of ONANISM, or SELF-ABUSE, &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to offer his services GRATIS to all sufferers who may choose to correspond with the Institution. Those afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.), and in remedies of extreme poverty may also receive MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE.

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special enactment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Physical and Spiritual Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to spread in advertising the above notice. It is needless to call the attention of the afflicted to the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just published, by the Association, a Report of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address DR. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FARNELL, Secretary. aug27 weowly

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN,

Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. After curing her he made it his special restorative and healing the sick and suffering. Having a desire to benefit the afflicted, he will send (free of charge) to all who apply, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to enclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the receipt, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement.

Address DR. H. JAMES,
No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

N. B.—Dr. H. James has neither office nor agent in New York, as some have pretended. Do not be deceived. The genuine is at No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

june 10 d&wly

HEALTH AND LONG LIFE FOR ALL.

Dr. Roback's Scandanavian Remedies

AT last the grand object of Medical Science is attained in Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies actually perform what thousands have promised, but never accomplished. They purge from the blood all the impurities that generate and feed diseases. The basis of all the solid portions of the body is the blood, and if that fluid is pure the whole organization must necessarily be vigorous, hardy, and healthful. Hence in the preparation and combination of the ingredients of his famous Scandinavian Remedies, Dr. Roback's great object was to produce a medicine which should disinfect the blood in all its parts. To effect such a consequence is that the operation of his Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, upon almost every species of disease, is like the action of water upon the devouring flames, literally extinguishing the malady. Persons suffering from debility from childhood, will never inform us that these wonderful life-lengthening restoratives. They cool the heat of fever, equalize the circulation of the blood, purify and enliven the bowels, promote sleep, invigorate the reproductive organs in both sexes, control all disorders of the liver, cure sores, boils, tumors, and all skin diseases, by imparting to the vital fluid new elements of health literally making life a pleasure instead of the wearisome burden which it must always be to the invalid. These remedies are composed solely of Swedish herbs of rare medicinal virtues, gathered in the primeval forests of Europe, and only prescribed by physicians of the highest note in the discoverer's native land in their private practice. They are purified to the highest degree of the medicines, and they have never yet been administered without having the most wonderful effects. To be unparalleled in an advertisement a tenth of the sanative properties for which they are infallible. Suffice it to say that there is no form of disease, from the slightest cold to the confirmed consumption, for which they are not adapted, and for the simple reason that they act directly upon the alimentary canal, renews, feeds, and sustains all organs, vitalizing the VENOUS BLOOD.

Make sure of the genuine articles by purchasing only of respectable druggists. Be sure of the name of Roback himself, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, where he may be consulted by letter as well as personally, and where he applicated and difficult cases.

TERMS.—Price of the Scandinavian Blood Purifier $1 per bottle or $5 per half dozen. Pills 25 cents per box or five boxes for $1.

RAYMOND & PATTEN, Sole Agents,
may5 d&wly Louisville, Ky.

Auction Sales by Thos. Anderson & Co.

Main st., between Fifth and Sixth, Louisville Ky.

THE attention of dealers is respectfully invited to our regular Auction Sales on every Tuesday and Thursday during the fall, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, A. M., when we will sell a large assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c. See our special advertisement for each day's sales.

Terms cash.

feb 16 d&w THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

SHELBY COLLEGE,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

THE prosperity of this Institution is quietly and steadily advancing. The ensuing session will be commenced on the first Monday in October next.

Communications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

W. M. J. WALLER,
jy25 d&wtf President of Shelby College.

GRAYSON SPRINGS,

Grayson county, Ky.

THE undersigned would announce to their old friends and patrons and the traveling public that the establishment at Grayson Springs is now in complete order for reception of visitors.

The waters of Grayson Springs when drank at the fountain are always appreciated by visitors.

We pledge ourselves to furnish entertainment as good as the market and good cooks, good brandies, wines, liquors, &c., will make it, with prompt and polite attention. Adding assurances that we shall do our best,

Every dose of Radway's Regulators that is taken instils new strength within the body of the weak, feeble, and infirm. All who take them are delighted with the change they experience in a few hours. The dispirited and melancholy feel joyous and happy; the nervous, debilitated, strong and vigorous.

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June 8 d&wsm

BURKSVILLE NOTICE.

I have concluded to move to TEXAS as soon as I can wind up business. I offer for sale my new STORE-HOUSE and RESIDENCE, all in good repair, fronting on Main street 75 feet, and fronting the public square 90 feet. The Store-House is a fine one, 36 feet long and 45 feet wide. The Dwelling contains 5 large and convenient rooms. Also attached good gardens, and all necessary buildings in good repair. Any one wishing a first rate, fine trade, and a healthy and a good opening for buying Tobacco, Hogs, Bacon, and all kinds of country produce, will find this an excellent stand and that it will pay well, having a fair trade from several surrounding counties as well as a fine trade from this county. I have a fine stock of Goods and Groceries now on hand that will be sold with the property or separately. For further particulars, call on H. T. Curd & Co., Louis